

# THE "CONDER" TOKEN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL

**THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE "CONDER" TOKEN COLLECTOR'S CLUB**

**Volume V Number 3      September 15, 2000      Consecutive Issue #17**

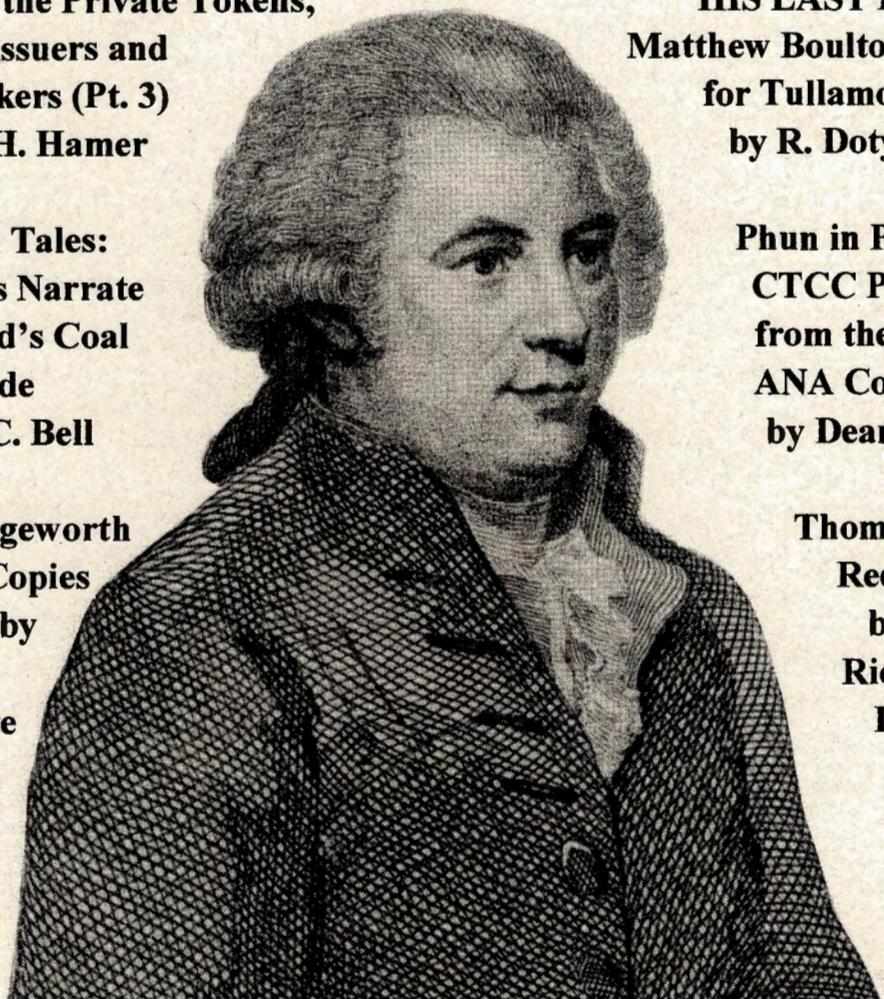
## *Gentleman Radical - J. Horne Tooke*

A Review by Richard Bartlett

**Notes on the Private Tokens,  
Their issuers and  
Die-sinkers (Pt. 3)  
by S. H. Hamer**

**Token Tales:  
Coppers Narrate  
England's Coal  
Trade  
by R. C. Bell**

**Sawbridgeworth  
Penny Copies  
(Pt. 3) by  
Tom  
Fredette**



J. H. TOOKE.

**HIS LAST BOW:  
Matthew Boulton's Token  
for Tullamore  
by R. Doty**

**Phun in Philly!  
CTCC Photos  
from the 2000  
ANA Convention  
by Dean Welch**

**Thomas Spence  
Redux  
by  
Richard  
Doty**

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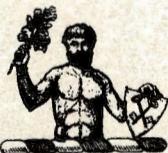
### \$29 EACH

Dorset	11a	Nice AU/Unc. Scarce
Essex	33	AU, traces of red
Middx	286	Nice AU/Unc, traces of red
...	351	Nice AU
...	354	Sharp AU/Unc
...	358	Nice AU/Unc
...	358a	Nice AU/Unc
...	393	Nice AU
...	396b	Nice AU
...	1016f	AU
...	1017e	AU
...	1035b	Blotchy EF. Rare
...	1151	Choice Sharp AU/Unc
...	1169	Dark VF/EF, lt. scratches. Scarce
Suffolk	22d	Nice AU
Sussex	2	Sharp Unc, 2 nicks
...	15	Nice AU



### \$49 EACH

Dorset	7	Nice AU
Lincoln	5	Nice Unc, rev stain at 12:00
Middx	13	VF/EF. Scarce
...	185	WM; Toned AU/Unc
...	274	Unc
...	301	P/L Unc, lt. hairlines
...	305	Nice AU/Unc
...	315c	Unc, weak at left rim
...	345	Nice Unc, striated flan
...	467	Nice AU/Unc
...	471	Nice Dark AU. Rare
...	473	R & B Unc
...	480	Nice R & B AU/Unc
...	522a	Nice Sharp AU/Unc
...	915	R & B Unc
...	916	Unc, Rare
...	1033	Choice Unc, obv flan flaw at 7:30
...	1048	Fine, off-center chatter strike
...	1082	VF, THICK flan. Rare
...	1085	Nice AU
...	1113	Nice AU
...	1143	Brass; Sharp AU. Scarce
Somerset	65	Nice AU/Unc
Stafford	19	Nice EF, bronzed, blunt strike
Suffolk	19	Nice Unc



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Lincoln	6	Choice AU
Middx	313	Nice Unc, fissure de flan
...	477	Nice AU/Unc, traces of red
...	1016f	Choice AU
...	1079	Unc, weak
Shrops	14	AU
...	25d	Lovely Toned AU
Suffolk	30	Nice AU. <i>Going once...</i>
...	33a	R & B AU/Unc
Sussex	2	Sharp Unc
...	40	EF

### \$69 EACH

Hampshire	61	"Persued," EF. Rare
Middx	52	Nice P-L Unc
...	309	24 STRUCK! Fine, some good sized nicks and edge bumps. <i>Worst Known!</i>
...	319c	Nice Sharp Unc
...	1016	Nice Unc, X inked on rev. Rare
Norfolk	28	Nice Unc
Somerset	103	Nice EF/AU, rim flan flaw
Surrey	7	Nice AU/Unc, usual rust

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Cumberland	1	200 STRUCK! Fine. St.II, cud
Middx	197	Sharp Dark P-L Unc. Scarce
...	1118	Sharp Unc, obv scratch. Rare
...	1119	Nice Glossy VF. Rare
Worcester	23	Nice Unc, sm edge flaw, as made

### \$149 EACH

Middx	131	Nice Dark AU/Unc. Rare
...	253	Nice AU. Scarce
...	344	Sharp EF/AU. Scarce
...	1105	Unc
...	1106a	AU, obv spot. Rare
Suffolk	10	200 STRUCK! P-L Unc, spotty obv, dark rev
Wilts	12	Nice Unc

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## Introduction

**About the cover:** This issue features a wonderful article by Richard Bartlett about J. Horne Tooke. I was lucky enough to run across a contemporary engraving of Tooke which is reproduced on our cover. The original has been added to the CTCC library and is available for loan to members. Speaking of the library, I will attempt to update our holdings in the next issue or two and review loan policies for the benefit of new members.

**Membership:** I am delighted to report that we were able to recruit several new members at the American Numismatic Association Convention in Philadelphia. Dr. Gary Siro has been kind enough to mount a campaign to invite past members who didn't renew for whatever reason to come back to the fold. We have already seen four reinstatements from this project and hope several more will come in. Thanks, Gary. If you know any past members, give them a little nudge to come back, and if you know folks that you think might be interested in "Conders", encourage them to join. If you have someone that you would like to receive a complimentary sample issue of the journal, let me know and I will be glad to send one out.

**ANA Drawing:** In order to create a bit more interest at our table at the ANA, we held a drawing for a nice token (Wicklow 18) valued at about \$200. The piece was sold to the club by Joel Spingarn at a 'bargain basement' price. Thanks, Joel. As a result, we had many people stopping by the table to enter and some even wound up joining as a result! Our lucky winner turned out to be a member! Congratulations to Ken Hill. Jerry Bobbe and Larry Gaye have volunteered to contact the entrants who didn't win with some information about "Conder" tokens and the CTCC in hopes of adding some new members to our roles. Thank you for your help Jerry and Larry.

**Token Tales by R.C. Bell:** Mr. Bell has been kind enough to allow us to reproduce his fine series of articles that were originally published in *World Coins* during the 1960's. In the last issue, I managed to completely scramble the columns when I laid out the piece. If you were to number the six columns as they appear in the last journal they should be read in the following order: #1, #2, #5, #3, #4, #6. My sincere apologies to Mr. Bell.

**Swan Upping:** Mr. Roger Cullingham's interesting article appears on the Royal Windsor Website by Thamesweb (<http://www.thamesweb.co.uk/windsor/windsor1999/upping.html>). Since it was published in our last issue, much new information has been added along with photos of the 2000 swan upping. The site also links to several other articles of interest. Check it out!

**1991 Druid Token:** Several members have expressed interest in the Anglesey Mining Company token featured on the cover of the June 2000 *CTCC Journal*. I am attempting to find out additional information on the issue as well as to the possible availability of specimens for purchase. At this time I haven't received a response, but I will report any information that I may receive in this space.

**Token Jeopardy:** Congratulations to Wayne Hood, the winner of the last Token Jeopardy. This is Wayne's second win! Our mystery piece was a beautiful Mdsx 842. Elsewhere in this issue, Wayne has written a piece to promote participation in the contest. There were once again only a few entrants. Accordingly, we are not giving away a token this issue. We will have another round of Token Jeopardy in a future issue.

## *Token Tales*

# Coppers Narrate England's Coal Trade

By R. C. Bell

### Newcastle Upon Tyne, England

Remains of coal fires dating from the second century A.D. have been found in the Roman forts on Hadrian's wall, which extends from Newcastle Upon Tyne to Carlisle. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle (A.D. 825) records the payment of twelve loads of coal in part settlement of rent.

In the 13th century coal was brought down the east coast of England to London in small barges from Northumberland and County Durham, where it could be picked up on some stretches of the seashore.

### Twelfth In A Series

In 1735 Abraham Darby patented a blast furnace using coal which rapidly replaced charcoal in the smelting of iron. Coal soon became England's greatest source of wealth and the most important mines were grouped around Newcastle.

The pits were usually entered by descending an open mouth to great depths. From the bottom of the shaft the miners burrowed outwards for long distances, leaving coal pillars to support the roof. The coal was brought to the mine shaft by ponies pulling small wagons known as tubs.

As the mines grew deeper the difficulty in lifting the coal to the surface increased. In shallow mines it was carried up ladders by women or child-



A pumping engine at the Grey Southern colliery early in the 19th century.

ren; in deeper pits it was loaded into osier baskets, each holding twelve hundredweights, and hoisted up the shaft by a whin-gin worked by strong horses.

Steam was used for the first time to wind up coal in 1784, when a Watt's rotative engine was installed at the deep Walker colliery. The first use of steam power in mines was in 1711, when Newcomen made a steam pump to rid workings of water, and his first efficient method of drainage enabled several abandoned mines to be reopened.

References are to Dalton and Hamner's "The Provincial Token Coinage of the 18th Century" (D&H) and to Davis' "Nineteenth Century Token Coinage" (Davis.) Illustrations are 1½ times normal size.

The danger of poisonous or explosive concentrations of gas from "fiery seams" was controlled by sinking two shafts and lighting a large fire at the bottom of one up which the hot air rose, to be replaced by clean air coming down the other; and by opening or closing a series of doors the air was made to circulate along the galleries.

These fires were tended by naked children who sweated in the heat.

The coal at the working-face was hewn by hand, and then carried to the pit-shaft in panniers by miners or pit-ponies. In 1812 George Stevenson in-



A horse is turning a whin-gin on this halfpenny token. (D&H Cumberland 1)

## Token Tales

vented a steam engine to replace the latter, and coal was pulled in tubs along the galleries.

It was then loaded into "kibbuls" and hoisted to the surface, one reaching the pit-head every four minutes, where it was seized by a surface worker and pushed onto a one horse dray. The kibbul was then unhooked and replaced by an empty one, and as it descended a full one passed it on the way up.

Meanwhile the surface hand led the dray horse to an incline and tipped the coal onto a slope of wooden boards which allowed the dust and small pieces to fall through slits, while the larger pieces rolled down into waiting four-wheeled wagons.

These ran on special roads built with a slight incline. Two parallel tracks of wooden logs were spiked to underlying planks and the upper surface of the logs was rounded to receive the deeply grooved cast iron wheels of the wagons.

The rails were kept carefully greased so that large wagons carrying four tons of coal ran several miles by gravity alone to the coaling staithes at the edge of the nearest river. A single horse was able to return several empty wagons to the pit.

The large three-masted 18th century colliers (see D&H Durham 4) drew too much water to enter the higher reaches of the Tyne, and therefore the coal at the staithes was loaded into small open boats known as keels. These were sharp pointed at bow and stern, had one mast, and carried a single square



A one-horse dray with large flanged wheels running on wooden rails.



A naked boy with mining tools is featured on this Birmingham halfpenny token. Coal fires to control gas in the mines were tended by naked children who sweated in the heat. (D&H Warwickshire 50)



A coaling staith with a "Geordie brig" alongside is shown on this penny token of the Bewick Main colliery in 1811. (Davis Northumberland 16)

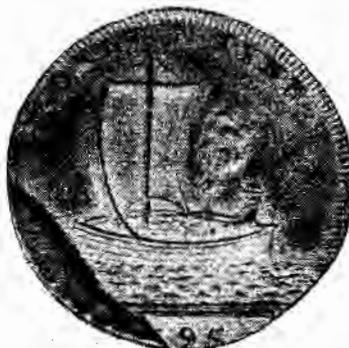
sail. Most had a small cabin, little larger than a dog-kennel, known as the cuddy, where the crew, usually a man and a boy, kept their food and a stove for cooking.

Sometimes a small area in the bow was decked over as a shelter from the rain and wind. These vessels carried about 20 tons of coal.

The Newcastle keelmen lived in a district known as the Sandgate, and were exempt from impressment into the navy. They wore a distinctive dress of a short blue jacket, slate colored trousers, a yellow waistcoat, a black silk hat with a flat brim, and a silk neckerchief. Their shoes were tied with ribbon in bows.

An 18th century song sung on Tyneside runs:

## Token Tales



A Tyne keel. (Note the bad fault in the die of this 1795 token.) D&H Northumberland 18-23.

As I went up Sandgate, up Sandgate,  
up Sandgate,  
As I went up Sandgate, I heard a lassie  
sing:  
'Well may the keel row, the keel row,  
the keel row,  
Well may the keel row that my laddie's  
in.'

'He wears a blue bonnet, blue bonnet,  
blue bonnet,  
He wears a blue bonnet, a dimple in  
his chin.  
And well may the keel row, the keel  
row, the keel row,  
And well may the keel row that my  
laddie's in!'

The coal was lifted in and out of  
the colliers by "whippers" who worked  
in gangs of nine, "jumping" the coal  
baskets into or out of the holds. Each  
vessel carried a staging which was  
erected on the deck, and from this the  
whippers jumped in unison, each holding



A keelman dressed up in his Sunday  
clothes is portrayed on this halfpenny  
token of J. Spence of Newcastle, cut  
by the diesinker James. (D&H North-  
umberland 3-17)



Loading at North Shields quay. (D&H  
Northumberland 25)



A three-masted collier is the dominant  
theme of this Durham halfpenny token,  
which wishes SUCCESS TO THE COAL  
TRADE. Note the lack of gun ports  
on the collier. (D&H Durham 4)

a tail of rope attached to the basket.

Their combined weight jerked the  
coal up to the deck where the mate  
caught the basket and swung it over  
the hatch coaming. When a ship was  
emptied a coal bag was hoisted at  
the mast head.

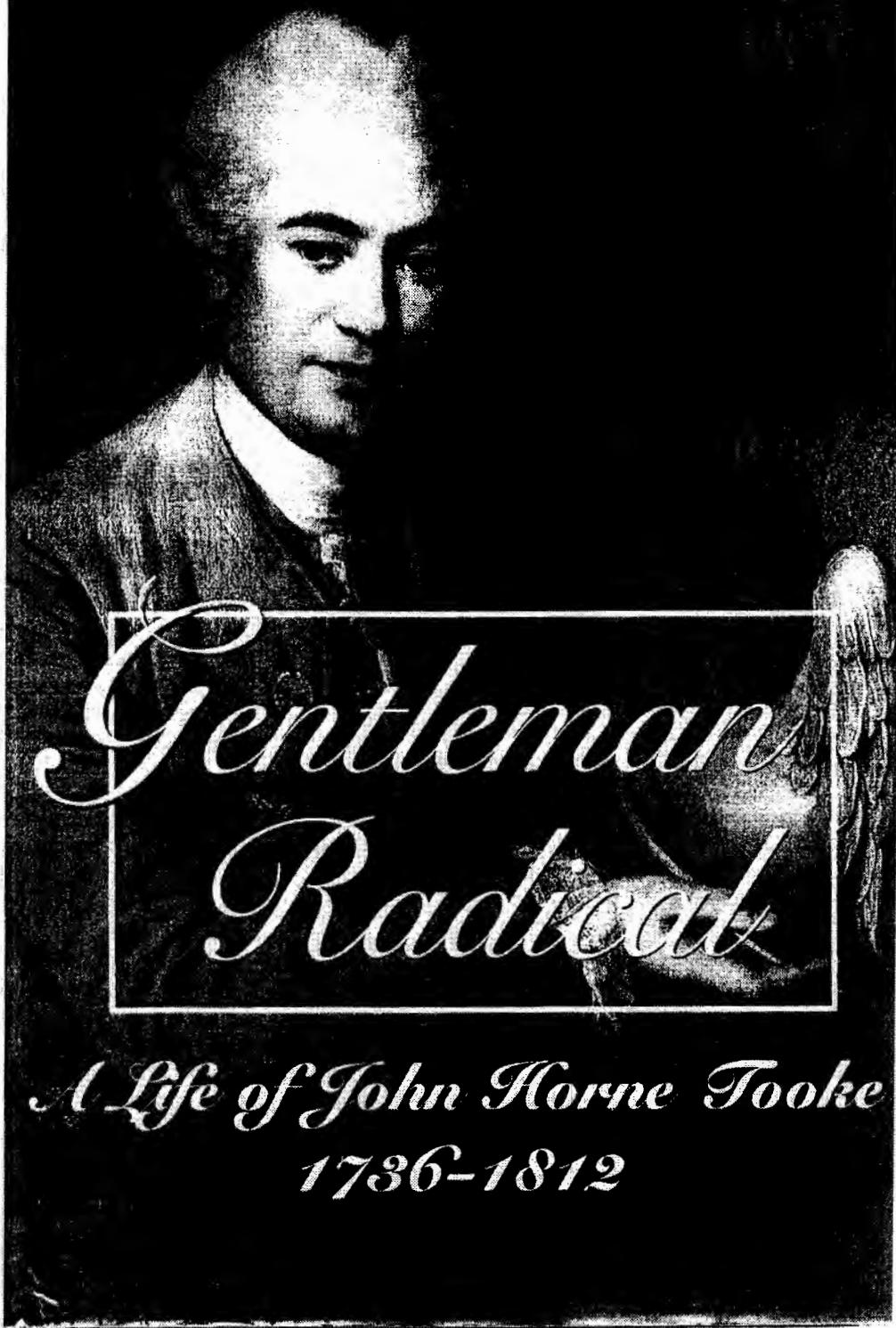
By 1800 the handsome three-masted  
colliers were being replaced by much  
smaller flush-decked, square-stern brigs  
called "Geordies" that were able to  
sail up the rivers to the staithes and  
lie alongside for loading.

The Bewick Main staith had steps,  
down which the coal was carried in  
baskets, but about 1815 a new type of  
staith was introduced with a strong  
wooden platform built out over the  
water and high enough for the brigs  
to moor beneath. When a coal wagon  
arrived from the pit it passed over a  
shoot and a trap door in the floor of  
the wagon was opened to allow the  
coal to fall down a shoot into the hold  
of the ship below.

These improvements made the keel-  
men redundant and they were thrown  
out of work. Riots followed in the early  
1820's and some of the staithes on Tyn-  
side were destroyed by fire.

BOOK COVER

CHRISTINA & DAVID BEWLEY





1044

## A CLOSE LOOKE AT TOOKE (A Book Review)



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It gives me great pleasure to announce to the "Conder" Token Collector's Journal that a new book (1998) on John Horne Tooke is available. Christina and David Bewley have published *Gentleman Radical; a life of John Horne Tooke, 1736-1812* of 296 pages including his chronology on page xiii. It is a thorough and extensive book, and it is an important work in that the radical Tooke has in modern times been a forgotten figure until now. The authors have made use of previously unpublished sources of contemporary manuscripts and newspapers from Britain and America. He is a significant historical figure, not just for us token collectors but for many other reasons as we will see. It is my intention to present to you some of these reasons, illustrate some of the contents of this book and by doing so illuminate something about this rascal's character.

I'm going to start this review in a weird way - so be patient with me. The reason is that John Horne Tooke was a philologist as you will understand soon. For those over fifty, remember back to when you were in "grammar" school. If you can recall, you probably studied those English parts of language called disjunctive, adjunctive, subjunctive and conjunctive. If your school was particularly old fashioned even the subdisjunctive was taught, or you might have learned the three letter word "and" could be used as a copulative-conjunctive. Unless you're a grammarian, you undoubtedly have forgotten all about what was taught you and for good reason. To refresh your memory, a disjunctive is a word which disconnects two conditions such as "he ate some bread or some cake." The three most used words are *or*, *either* and *though*. I will not bother you with the other parts of speech mentioned above. You were confused in your childhood for good reason. These parts of speech were forced on to the English language from the classical languages of Latin, Greek and Hebrew. This is to say, they have no real meaning in English since our language does not have the need for agreement as in a Romance language. I knew about this forcing of English on to a Latin structure before I read the *Gentleman Radical*, but I didn't know the history behind it. Along the way back, education was taught through the church and Latin was the emphasis as used in the litany and where only religious practitioners were educated. But as the aristocrats became more educated, and Anglican schools did the teaching, this forcing continued to be taught to the upper classes as well as other strictures. In our historical period the aristocracy looked down on the lower uneducated masses because they did not, so to speak, utter the "king's" English. Such people as pugilists had a hard time because of this. John Opie, the artist, and Thomas Paine are good examples of people originating from common stock, raising to prominence but never completely learning "proper" English. In Paine's case it was deliberate so as to appeal to the lower masses. And now we turn to John Horne Tooke.

Prior to our decade of study by a little bit, two men; James Harris (of the published *Hermes* fame), and "Monboddo" (James Burnett, 1714-1799) published popular works, which

reflected the contemporary thinking about language as it related to mankind. Naturally the world was only 4000 years old, man was created by God and endowed with complete language right from the start. Yes, it was true man was divested of a common language by the Babylonians - and babbled among themselves ever after. So the concept was the older languages were the more perfect and correct ones - thus this forcing of structure on English. John Horne Tooke, to a great extent was a self-taught person. He was a perfectionist when it came to language, and his main interests, subject wise, were law and politics both requiring precision. Yet being some what self-taught he saw the discrepancy between the commoners and the aristocracy approach to English. He began an extensive study of etymology, the Teutonic and Anglo-Saxon roots of words, to show how the commoners language was valid. He was able to show many of these connective words were just abbreviations for larger ideas. For example, *if* was a shortening for *give* as in, "If" feeling well I will visit you. Then later on, "Given" that I feel well, I will see you tomorrow. I do not know if (given) it was true or if (given) Tooke was paranoid, but according to the book, "Those who promoted classics were trying to shroud learning in mystification and keep it inaccessible to the uneducated."<sup>1</sup> In any case, John Horne Tooke published in 1786 *The Diversions of Purley, Part I.* A work he continually revised and later added a Part II, and which he also planned but never published a Part III. As well known, Tooke was a politician who accepted for a short sixteen months never held public office. Consequently in his *Diversions* he could not help including his political philosophies into this work. The authors show how when Tooke explained about the word "NETHER", he relates it to when Henry VIII used the word in reference to the nether House of Commons. They quote Tooke as, "...in truth this Nether end of our parliament has for a long time past been a mere sham and mockery of representation, but is now become an impudent and bare faced usurpation of the rights of the people."<sup>2</sup> You can easily see why the government would attempt to convict Tooke of treason! In his *Diversions* he also had frequent lengthy foot notes of a political nature. The important point here, politics aside, Tooke was the first to study etymology in order to make the common English language acceptable. His emphasis was for the commoner to study his own language. His point being for most working people they could not spend ten years studying "dead" languages. Tooke made many mistakes in his etymology for lack of resources in his studies. And with Sir William Jones' work showing Sanskrit, Greek, Latin and probably Celtic had common roots, much of Tooke's research became antiquated. Yet this is only one reason why John Horne Tooke is a valuable historical figure.

Before this book was published, much was known about John Horne Tooke. That he was born John Horne but took the surname Tooke from his benefactor, Sir William Tooke. That he helped John Wilkes get elected to Parliament, that he was against the English war with America and went to prison for the first time for libel in 1777. (Really convicted for his support of the American Revolution and the only man in England to be so imprisoned) That he was tried along with Thomas Hardy and John Thelwall for treason and was acquitted. Tooke was really just a vocal philosopher, not a subversive radical activist. That he befriended and supported John Thelwall and boarded him for some years. And later on he took (later Sir) Francis Burdett under his wing and directed his politics.

1 *Ibid.*, 229

2 *Ibid.*, 233

We might have known before this book that Tooke was an ordained priest in the Church of England and thus he was not allowed to enter the legal profession and was turned out of public office by Parliament. You should have known he joined the Society for Constitutional Information in 1781 and worked with Thomas Hardy and the London Corresponding Society especially in correcting their manuscripts. That he lost an election in 1790 in which Charles James Fox and the Naval hero Admiral Sir Samuel Hood were candidates. But with this book you will learn all in much greater detail about these events and a lot more.

Personally I have an affinity with John Horne Tooke more than with anyone else of the 1790's, not that I am anything like him in personality or as learned or intelligent as he was. Yet I get a kick out of being his surrogate radical. The thing about Tooke is he was the most central figure in the radical political movement. Not the central figure in all respects such as with people like William Pitt, Charles James Fox or even better still Richard Brinsley Sheridan. Sheridan was a socialite, political figure and theatre owner so he was central in several spheres. But if you are interested in the reform movements of those years, by studying John Horne Tooke, you will also learn the who was who of the 1790's. Such personages as Major John Cartwright, Thomas Erskine, William Frend, William Godwin, Thomas Holcroft, Dr. Samuel Parr, Francis Place, Charles (3rd Earl) Stanhope, William Wilberforce, and Christopher Wyvill to name just a few. I hate to be such a name dropper, but these people are getting to be my intimate friends. Some of these people I would care to write about after I finish concentrating on the token people. Tooke touched them all and many more, some of which I want to know more about. John Horned Tooke was well known in his times, he was both admired and vilified, but he was often turned to for amateur legal advice.

It's now time to put a face on John Horne Tooke and see the man for what he was. Dying at age 76 he naturally changed both physically and mentally from his youth to his old age but certain characteristics held steadfast. In his early years, he was of medium height, which would make him short by today's standards, but he was well built. He was not what you would call handsome, but possessed regular features, having a rather large forehead which lead to a degree of baldness in later years. His hair was brown, and he was sufficiently attractive to appeal to the female sex. Though it was not apparent in later life, in his Eton school days, John lost the sight in one eye during a knifing encounter. In old age he became stooped and like so many others was plagued by gall stones and gout, this from excessive wine drinking. Tooke had two faces, not to say he was two-faced, but among friends he was sympathetic and kind while in larger groups pedantic and dominating. His skill with language was extraordinary in writing and in oratory. When speaking to the hustings he was able to speak in their manner so as to be appreciated. In his formal speech and when in formal correspondence he was extremely clever in his choice of phrasing, usually with a biting sarcasm and considerable teasing of his antagonists. In fact, this habit of verbal attacking got him into poor stead in his short stay in Parliament because here they were in the custom of usually praising each other and thus wooing support for a cause. Later in life, in 1792 he set up residence at Wimbledon and gave frequent dinners. His guests were always well entertained with his intelligence and wit though he liked to dominate the conversations. He was known to often exaggerate and frequently shock his

guests with unusual theories for the pure entertainment effect. These dinners became famous, and eventually he became known as the "Wimbledon Wizard." His steadfast philosophy was an empathy for the common man and consequently it was natural for him to become the driving force for government reform. In some ways he was a conservative in that he continually said he was for established policies meaning change with caution. Another reason for his historical importance was the influence he had on many men who followed after him for these men brought about reform. Though an ordained Anglican priest, he was not particularly religious in the traditional sense, and as a practitioner his tenure was short lived having gotten into politics early on. In summary, Tooke was a pleasant and amicable person, but a formidable adversary to his enemies.

The historical significance for the British government of John Horne Tooke's existence was a precedence set with his entrance into Parliament in 1801. Let us be mindful this is now a new century for us, and we accordingly can now also enter a new historical century for our study era. Though the "Condors" come to an end there are still the early 19th Century coppers to deal with and also many of the characters continued to live on. John had twice previously run for public office and failed each time. His political career had mostly up to this time been what we today would call "campaign manager." But at age 65 he had come in contact with Pitt's cousin (the "Mad Pitt"), Lord Camelford who became enamored with Tooke and offered his pocket borough of Old Sarum to him. Lord Camelford, (Thomas Pitt, 1775-1804) wished Tooke to rile up the government, and Tooke said in effect, then get me into Parliament. As one can imagine, the conservatives in Parliament were not happy about this. One of his arch enemies, Lord Temple, challenged his being seated on the basis he had taken holy orders. Rather than exclude him by resolution, his enemies in Parliament passed a bill stating from that day forward all priest are excluded from having a seat in the Commons. Thus in order to cast out one they cast out many - a law still in effect to this day (1998.) Tooke's tour in the House lasted only sixteen months, until April 12th, 1802

An important contribution stemming from this book by the Brewleys is Tooke's relationship with Charles James Fox. During the 1790's there were two loosely organized parties, the Tory and the Whigs. Within the Whigs there were two factions, the Pittites and the Foxites. The Foxites were for government reform while Pitt and his followers had become king's men. Fox and Tooke, these two men you would have thought should have common goals, and they ought to be in concert with each other, but that was not the case. Horne Tooke was considered too radical, and Charles James Fox vacillated too much in his political stance, these were the corresponding attitudes of each personality. About in 1774, parson John Horne, as he was then known, had criticized Parliament in a published article in the *Public Advertiser* which upset Fox. Parliament was angered because their sessions of the Commons were suppose to be held in confidentiality and not published (as was also true in America in 1787.) This then may have been the ignition point for their poor relationship to follow in the years to come. Reading histories on Charles James Fox, one can not help noticing his strange switches in allegiances during his political career. Remember the obnoxious alliance of the Fox/North coalition of 1782. Though slanted in favor of Tooke, the authors of *Gentleman Radical* seem to stress Tooke's conciliatory and polite manner toward Fox when they were forced to work together. The reverse, appeared not to be

reciprocated from Fox's side. In the Westminster elections of 1796, when two seats could be shared and the candidates were Fox, Tooke, and Admiral Sir Alan Gardiner, Tooke supported Fox. But Fox was less supportive of Tooke. Fox's main concern was with the independence of the House of Commons from the Crown's influence while Tooke's concerns were with the general public's voice in government. This was in spite of their agreement on personal liberties and the right of free speech for all.

John Horne Tooke was a tragic figure in many respects in the late 18th and early 19th Centuries. Twice imprisoned, rejected from practicing law and losing his seat in Parliament. He lost two Westminster runs for election, and had none of his philosophical Parliamentary reforms initiated before 1807. He was never comfortable financially until late in life having once spent time in debtor's prison. Worst off, he was not restrained enough in later life from reminding his fellow compatriots about these troubles. However, due to his amiability he never was at a loss for friends, he had two very supportive daughters, and he ended his life in financial comfort. But unlike so many other of the radical reformers, he saw just a little of his efforts come to fruition with the successful election of (Sir) Francis Burdett in 1807. A campaign mostly financed by small money interests, with donations of a few shillings each and the first election in Westminster were public opposition beat party factions. The importance of John Horne Tooke as a historical figure to us today lies primarily in his support of John Wilkes back in the late 1760's. John's legal contributions were as significant to us as his philologist endeavors. He certainly pointed out the errors in the British courts and may have been responsible for "the right to silence" (not to be compelled to state one's own guilt) in the precedent setting Bringley case. People like Wilkes and Tooke broke the dominance of the Crown and Parliament to suppress the freedom of the press and thus the voice of the people. It didn't occur overnight, but it did have its ramifications. Tooke and Wilkes pointed out the severity of British government corruption in their speeches and writings for reform. We Americans fail to realize the significant of this extensive British corruption during the times of our War of Independence. **This corruption is what set us free!** It was their bad management which lost them the war, and we also learned to form a different government other than from the British model.

Richard Bartlett



Tooke



**HIS LAST BOW:  
Matthew Boulton's Token for Tullamore**

As the nineteenth century opened, Matthew Boulton was in his early seventies, not in the best of health, already a victim of the kidney complaint which would take his life within a few years. Already the illness was shrinking his world: the entrepreneur complained to a friend that the extensive circle of his previous activities had now shrunk to the point occupied by his bed. But he still had spirit: in 1803, annoyed by the pretensions of Jean-Pierre Droz (who was claiming the invention of steam-powered coining as his own), Boulton commissioned a medal (struck by Soho and designed by Droz's successor Rambert Dumarest), to tell his side of the story. And he still had moneying in him, too: these final years would see coins for India, Ireland, and Great Britain - and a final token, for an Irish grandee named Viscount Charleville.

The token in question has distinctive claims to our attention - beyond the fact that it was the last of a long line of Soho 'provincial coins', stretching back fifteen years. It was the largest denomination ever struck - thirteen pence Irish, the equivalent of twelve pence English. It was one of the heaviest tokens which Boulton ever created, each piece weighing nearly an ounce. And it neatly closed a circle: the artist responsible for this final Boulton token had created the dies for the first of them.

Talk about an Irish project began in the spring of 1802. On 25 April, Matthew Boulton received a letter from a Dubliner named Frederick Trench, who had recently visited Soho and was writing to thank its owner for his 'Hospitality'. Trench had a friend named Charles William Bury, who had recently been created Lord Charleville and Baron Tullamore. The Viscount had undertaken an ambitious building project on his property, located about fifty miles west of the capital, and he needed something with which to pay his workers:

I know he has a wish (as I had) to have Tokens which could not be Counterfeited, Struck off -- as he is at this moment building a most splendid Gothick Residence; it would be peculiarly convenient; the [local] Silver [in] Circulation being so execrable, and worse than Useless--<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Matthew Boulton Papers [MBP] 257, Letter Box T2, Frederick Trench to Matthew Boulton, 25 April 1802; spelling, emphasis, and punctuation in original.

The Baron's building schemes would explain the high denomination of the tokens he received: they were intended to serve as substitutes for suspect silver coins. His projects would also explain the rather peculiar wording which each piece bore, promising payment on the first Tuesday in each month: such language was a common feature in labor contracts of the day. Charleville would eventually get his tokens - two sets of them, in fact. But we hear nothing more of the idea for the next several months. Matthew Boulton's mint was now engaged in filling orders for the East India Company - for a new possession, Ceylon, taken from the Dutch a few years earlier, and for an old one, Madras. Soho would strike nearly six and one-half million coins for Ceylon in the spring of 1802 and would soon begin the creation of around thirty-five million more for Madras, an activity which would continue through the spring of 1803. Since Charleville wanted a few thousand tokens rather than millions of coins, and was easy-going while the East India Company was desperate, we may perhaps explain the lengthy silence of the Matthew Boulton Papers: Soho was going for the main chance.

The token discussion resurfaced at the beginning of 1803. Two of the Mint Books covering that year recorded a payment of six guineas to a designer for engraving a die for Lord Charleville. This can only have been for the Tullamore pieces. We shall address the phenomenon of the recorded creation of a single die in due course. But for now, note that the person receiving the payment was *John Gregory Hancock, Sr.*

As much as any other man, Hancock merits our respect as the creator of the eighteenth-century provincial coin. He was there from the beginning, working successively on the Parys Mines pennies and halfpennies, the Macclesfield and Cronbane halfpennies, most of the genuine Wilkinson and all of the genuine Hutchison halfpennies, and many others. He increasingly turned his attentions to medals as the 1790s progressed, and his somewhat quarrelsome nature may have led to a lacuna in his employment, of which Matthew Boulton now took advantage.

Hancock was paid for his die on 22 January 1803. By the beginning of the following month, an order of 4,100 tokens had left Soho on its way to Ireland. Charleville was charged £25.2.6 for the work, £10.19.4 ½ for the copper, £3.13.1 ½ for the coining, and £10.10.0 for the dies<sup>2</sup> (3 February

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<sup>2</sup>The Matthew Boulton Papers referred to a *pair* of dies, not one die. I imagine the reverse die was cut by an apprentice rather than by Hancock - which would make sense, as virtually all of the work on that side consisted of lettering, well within the reach of any tyro engraver. A logical candidate would be John Phillp.

1803).

The Viscount pronounced himself well-satisfied with the tokens he received. In fact,

I have found so much convenience from the circulation of the copper Tokens which you had the goodness to execute for me ... & my neighbours like them so much better than any other circulating medium we at present possess, the distress arising from our want of Silver currency being great, I must request you to have any convenient number of the same Tokens not much exceeding --6000-- struck off & forwarded to me here through the same [means] as the last.

As I do not intend, after these, to have any more struck off, at east for some time may I request you to have the Dies sent me, with these Tokens; & if you will have the goodness to inform me, about what time I might expect to have them, as getting them soon is a great object, you will much oblige

My dear Sir

Your very faithf: Sert: Charleville<sup>3</sup>

Boulton delayed responding for nearly a month, but for good reason. As he triumphantly told Charleville,

all my feeble powers of Body & mind have been totaly absorbd by a Contract I enterd into (with the Bank of England & the Bank of Ireland) to recoin 2 Million of Spanish dollars in 5 Weeks for the use of the publick which is an unpresidened operation & required many original considerations as it was necessary to recoin them in Steel Collars (without remelting them) & thereby render them perfectly round although they vary more than 1/4 of an Inch in Diamr [diameter].

I have now compleated the whole of that Contract ... I am therefore now at liberty to attend to your Lordships order which I have put in hand this morng [morning] & I expect it will be finishd to morrow [sic] when it shall be sent without a moments delay through the same Chanel [sic] as before.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>3</sup>MBP226, Letter Box C2, Charles William Bury, Viscount Charleville, to Matthew Boulton, 29 May 1804; spelling and punctuation in original.

<sup>4</sup>MBP226, Letter Box C2, Matthew Boulton to Charles William Bury, Viscount Charleville, 25 June 1804; spelling, emphasis, and punctuation in original. Boulton's people had been considering the hows and whys of recoinage since the beginning of the year. Soho Mint was to recoin Pieces of Eight for Ireland in 1804, and for England on several occasions between 1804 and 1811.

Charleville had requested six thousand or so tokens in the second shipment, and that was the number he received - some 6,051, to be exact. There was a short delay in filling the order, however: Boulton ruefully reported that on the day after his letter to Charleville,

a misfortune befell the press that was allotted for the Coinage of your Lordship's Copper tokens which caused an unexpected delay in the Striking of them[;] however I have now the pleasure of saying they were sent from hence about 3 or 4 days since & I hope they will arrive in Dublin in the course of the present week.<sup>5</sup>

The tokens were apparently sent on 14 July 1804. The grand total of charges for this second shipment amounted to £24.1.0 (£18.18.0 for the copper, £5.0.3 for the coining, and £0.2.9 for the cask). As requested, the dies were sent along with the tokens. The combined coinage of the two orders came to 10,151 ordinary pieces, plus forty-eight specimens in gilt copper and a dozen copper proofs. These 'special' strikes had been sent out in 1803 - perhaps later in February, when a miscellaneous charge of twopence was recorded for 'booking a parcel to Lord Charleville'<sup>6</sup>. The final figure for the Charleville tokens thus stood at 10,211.

Earlier, I mentioned an interesting fact about this token. That is, Hancock was paid six guineas for engraving one die, and Charleville was charged ten guineas for a pair of dies. But Dalton & Hamer listed *four* die varieties, not one. There are indeed four varieties, employing two obverse and four reverse dies. I cannot explain why the Baron was undercharged, or why or whether Hancock was underpaid. Soho's accounts were neither always complete nor completely accurate; and Matthew Boulton may have been generous with the nobleman out of embarrassment for tardy service, or simply because of the fact that he *was* a nobleman, and hence deserving of special consideration. Whatever the reason, this attractive token, the last to exit Soho Mint, does exist in four varieties, two fairly scarce and two very rare.

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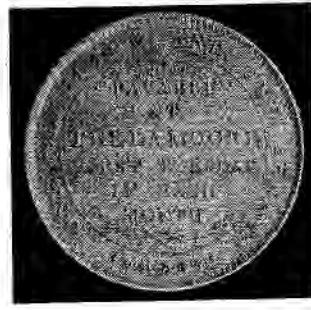
<sup>5</sup>MBP226, Letter Box C2, Matthew Boulton to Charles William Bury, Viscount Charleville, 16 July 1804; spelling and punctuation in original. Boulton added that by way of consolation, he had asked one of the cashiers of the Bank of Ireland to present the Baron with a specimen strike of 'one of the Dollars I lately struck for Ireland'.

<sup>6</sup>MBP46, Mint Day Book, 1801-1805, p. 125 (entry of 12 February 1803). The Viscount was charged £2.8.0 for the actual work, on 11 February 1803 (MBP50, Mint and Coinage Day Book, 1805-1808, p.6).

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This concludes my ongoing series on the tokens of Matthew Boulton - except for one final note, which will appear in the next number of the *CTCJ*. It describes not one token but an entire series of tokens, in a range of denominations. And I have saved their description for last, even though they were struck a few months before the Tullamore pieces - because until recently no one had any idea that Soho was involved with them.

---*R. G. DOTY*



## **CTCC Meeting Minutes-August 11, 2000**

### **ANA Convention Philadelphia**

#### **Members Present:**

David Bailey, Michael Balwierczak, Jerry & Sharon Bobbe, John Burns, Larry & Suzanne Gaye, Richard Gladdle, David Jordan, Scott Loos, David McDonald, Tom Sheehan, Pete Smith, Dean Welch, Harold Welch, Howard Wheeler

**Non-member Present:** Alvin McComber

**Called to order:** 6:40 p.m.

In President Dick Doty's absence, Harold Welch opens the meeting. Ideas for increasing the membership are discussed.

A raffle was set-up for ANA. The piece, Wicklow 18, was bought from Joel Spingarn and had an estimated value of \$200. Anyone at the convention was eligible to sign-up. The winning entry to be drawn after the convention.

The members who had been at the CTCC table during the convention had noticed many people signing-up simply because "there is nothing to lose." The question is raised, "How many of these people would be viable members?" It is thought there would be few. The raffle is an experiment which will hopefully lead to other ideas about sparking interest in "Condors."

A suggestion is made that individuals must **attend** the CTCC meeting in order to win any future raffles. Jerry Bobbe suggests the prize be a low grade token, such as a Lady Godiva, along with a year's membership to the club. David Bailey suggests merely giving out low grade tokens at the CTCC table which may motivate people to research and find out more about "Condors."

Harold asks for a volunteer to write letters (congratulations to the winner /sorry to the losers) for those who signed up for the raffle. The *sorry* letters would try to give a brief description about why tokens are fun to collect, and would encourage them to think about joining the club. Larry Gaye & Jerry Bobbe volunteer.

Harold points out that the high point of our membership has been about 260, and is presently about 225. Gary Sriro (a member unable to attend the meeting) volunteered to write a letter to the approximately 100 ex-members asking them to consider re-joining the CTCC. The letter will mention our new President, Dick Doty, and his accomplishments in the numismatic world.

Harold suggests reciprocal advertisement agreements with other clubs, i.e. EAC, TAMS, Canadian Token Society. A volunteer is needed to do the ad and to speak with Editor of Peny-Wise, Harry Salyards (EAC), and the other editors.

Harold mentions that he has set-up a post meeting pizza/beverage get-together, as was done at last year's ANA in Chicago. His information was acquired through the Philadelphia Visitors Center Bureau.

Richard Gladdle suggests a CTCC bourse in conjunction with ANA, similar to what is done at the Token Congress in Britain. It allows dealers and collectors to buy, sell and trade. It is pointed out that the ANA may not allow it, as people have come from around the world and paid dearly to have tables at the convention. Richard wonders about having it before or after the convention, and the issue of security is raised by Larry Gaye.

Scott Loos gives the financial report. An updated report will be published at year-end in the CTCC Journal.

Harold had contacted Jerry & Sharon Bobbe about doing a presentation at ANA. Their attendance was undecided until a late date, so there was no time to put together a formal presentation. An off-the-cuff talk/discussion was planned. The Bobbes relinquished the floor to British member Richard Gladdle. Richard gave an entertaining rundown of his life in numismatics and the important token sales and events from 1976-date.

The meeting was adjourned at about 8:00 p.m. and the group proceeded to the post meeting get-together.



**TOP LEFT:** (from left) . . . David Bailey, David McDonald, Doug Robbins, Richard Gladdle, Dean Welch at the CTCC table on the convention floor.

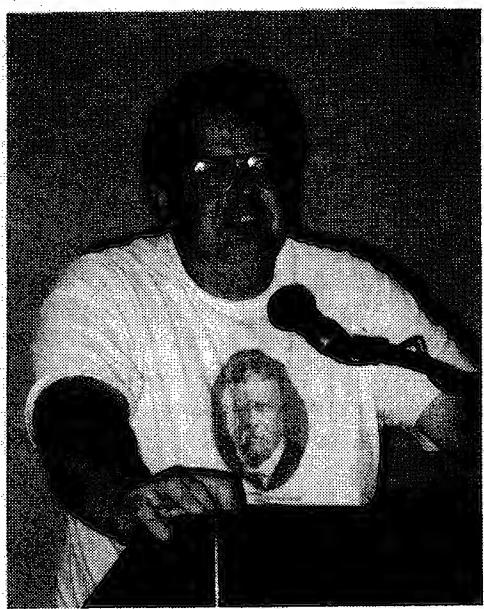
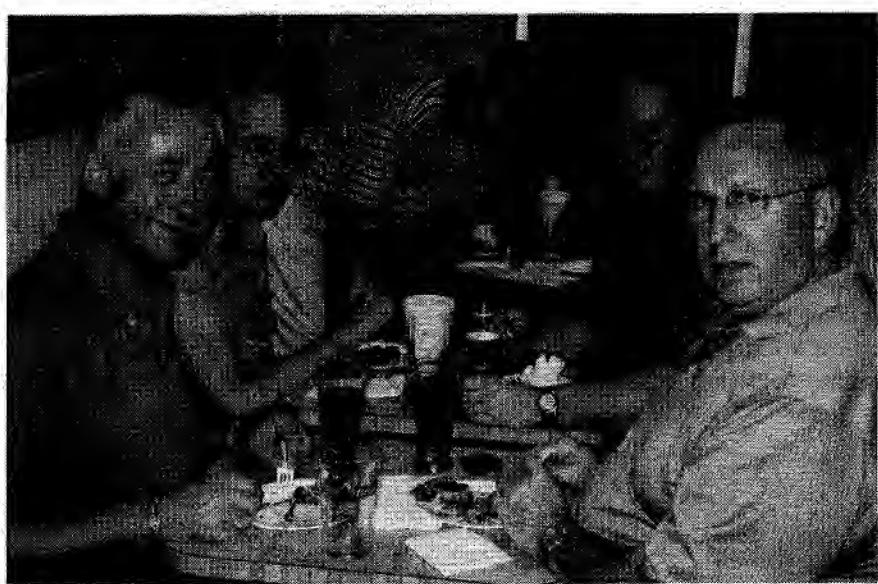
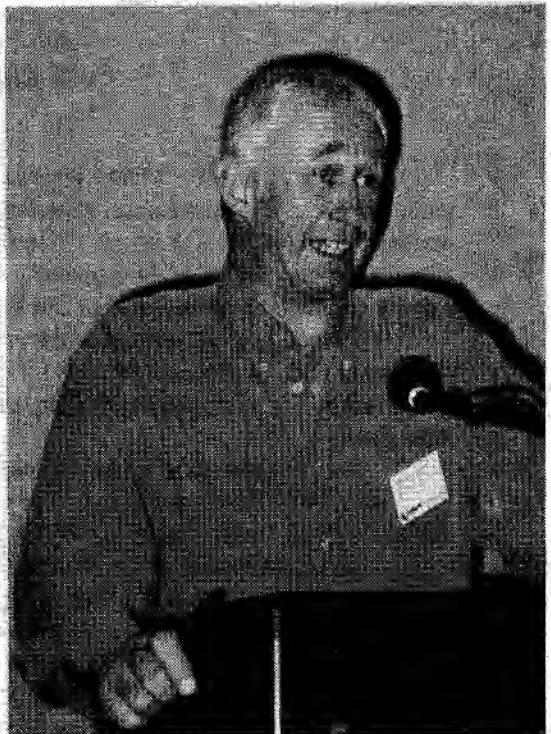
**TOP RIGHT:** Richard Gladdle gives an entertaining impromptu talk. (Photo by Dean Welch)

**CENTER LEFT:** Scott Loos reviews the state of the club's finances (just fine thank you!) (Photo by Dean Welch)

**CENTER RIGHT:** (from left) . . . Larry Gaye, Jerry Bobbe, Michael Balwierczak (in profile), David Bailey (obliterated by Michael B.), Alvin McComber (non member), David McDonald, Sharon Bobbe. Jerry seems to be enjoying the pizza and beer!

**BOTTOM LEFT:** (from left) . . . Richard Gladdle, Pete Smith, Dean Welch, Scott Loos, Tom Sheehan

**BOTTOM RIGHT:** . . . Harold Welch conducts the annual meeting (with a little help from Teddy Roosevelt). (Photo by Dean Welch)



## TWO AMERICAN CONNECTIONS

by Tom Fredette

Many people that I know are avidly collecting the 25 cent pieces of the new United States quarters program. Even picking them up when they are new and just out of circulation, they are bright, beautiful and well-designed. And just what does this effort that the United States is making to redesign some of its coinage have to do with the token coinage of late Eighteenth century England? It may have to do with a token known as Lancashire No. 59, or as it is described in the "Red Book" - the Kentucky Token.

This is a carefully designed piece which proclaims the cause of liberty to anyone who would see or hold this copper disc. It shows a scroll on the obverse suspended from a hand. On the scroll is the expression - "Our Cause is Just". The reverse is even more intriguing and is the side which makes the connection to the new U.S. state quarters.

On this side of the token, one can see what appears to be a triangular shaped outline within a starburst and the expression "E Pluribus Unum". The outline is formed by smaller circular stars connected together by little circles - like the links of a chain. Within each circular star is an initial.

There are fifteen initials and they represent the first 15 states to be admitted to the Union. (I think that the outline looks like a pine tree.) The initial at the top of the triangle is a K for Kentucky, admitted in 1792, - hence "Kentucky" token. The bottom or supporting row of stars show the initials: D; P; NJ; G; and C. And these initials represent the first five quarters to be issued this past year. The next five states, which were admitted to the Union in 1788, are represented by the initials: Ms; Md; SC; NH and V will have quarters issued this year. The last five states listed on this piece are represented by the initials: NY; NC; RI; Vt; and K. These five states will be honored by issues in the year 2001.

### Map of US: The collection so far

Fifty new quarters honoring each of the states will be released over the next 10 years in the order in which the states joined the union. The Georgia quarter is the latest to circulate. Quarters for 1999:



#### Delaware

Dec. 7, 1787

Depicts patriot Caesar Rodney, who made an historic ride July 1-2, 1776, to break a tie among Delaware's delegates to the Continental Congress in favor of the Declaration of Independence.



#### Pennsylvania

Dec. 12, 1787

Replicates the statue symbolizing justice and mercy, which sits atop the state's capital dome, with the state motto, "Liberty, Independence, Virtue."



#### New Jersey

Dec. 18, 1787

A rendering of George Washington crossing the Delaware on the way to victory in the Revolutionary War battles of Trenton, Princeton; based on 1851 painting by Emmanuel Leutze.



#### Georgia

Jan. 2, 1788

A drawing of a peach, a fruit associated with the state, with the motto, "Wisdom, Justice, Moderation" and a border of sprigs of live oak, the state tree.



#### Connecticut

Jan. 9, 1788

A image of a white oak tree with the words, "The Charter Oak," to commemorate colonists' hiding the colony's charter in a majestic oak to save it from British hands.

Source: U.S. Mint

KRT

It is important to note, however, that Arthur W. Waters says that this token "...has nothing to do with this Country (England). It was put by Conder to Lancashire on account of the first place mentioned on the edge and Atkins followed him and so did D&H... This token was made for circulation in America..."

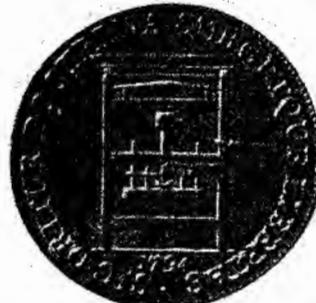
Bell lists this token in his appendix under "American Pieces" with the note that the diesinker and manufacturer are unknown. It is a scarce token and one that can find its way easily into a collection of the token coinage of late 18th Century England or America.

PIECES OF UNKNOWN ORIGIN

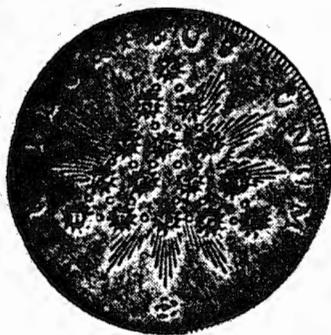
UNITED STATES



Lancashire No. 59



Middlesex No. 307



Another token which makes the American connection is Middlesex No. 307 - The Franklin Press Token. Waters does not mention it in his Notes. Bell does mention it and quite extensively. He has it listed under "Pieces of Unknown Origin."

The token, which shows a printing press on the obverse is surrounded by the expression SIC ORITUR DOCTRINA SURGETQUE LIBERTAS with the date 1794. Translated by Bell, it means: "Thus by the Printing Press a philosophy originates and Liberty will burst forth." Bell continues and makes these further observations:

1. It is just possible that this piece was a genuine commercial coin, but it is light in weight and poorly struck, and was probably issued for sale to collectors in America.
2. It is recognized by some collectors in America as one of the "Bungtown" tokens.
3. There is no evidence that a Franklin Press existed in London in the 1790's.
4. It may have been designed to inspire sympathy for the American cause or for the revolutionaries in France.
5. The press depicted on the token resided in the printing office of Mr. Watts in Wyld street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, and now is in the Smithsonian Museum.

These two tokens are connected by the edge expression "An Asylum for the oppress'd of all nations." Even though in both cases the diesinker and manufacturer is unknown, they are linked to each other in this way and are two of a number of Late Eighteenth Century tokens which make the American connection.

**Note:** "Red Book" = A Guide Book of United States Coins by R.S. Yeoman

THOMAS SPENCE REDUX  
or,  
Serendipity in Numismatics

In my line of work, you just never know: you can be searching for something in one part of the Smithsonian's Numismatic Collection and find something else entirely, something you never knew existed, and something far more interesting than the original object of your search.

It happened to me again last week. I had a collector coming in to examine our holdings in temperance tokens. We had set aside the American pieces, but I knew that the temperance movement had been very important in a number of other countries in the nineteenth century, among them Great Britain. So I checked the British section of the medals cabinet. I only found one temperance medal, a wretched white metal piece from Birmingham, made late in the nineteenth century. But sitting beside it was a second medal, and here was where serendipity took over.

One side of the new piece reminded me of a Thomas Spence token. I pulled out Dalton & Hamer and found an identical match with the reverse of D&H 797 and the obverse of D&H 882-892 (featuring four men dancing around a Tree of Liberty). But the other side had nothing to do with Spence: it bore a sensitive portrait of a philosopher, the legend *ARCHÆTYPUS HIC.*, and the signature of the artist, E. Dubois. The style was that of the early nineteenth century, and it was unrelated to the Spence design on the other side.

Forrer's *Biographical Dictionary of Medallists* (Vol. 1, p. 633) sheds some light on M. Dubois. His full name was Étienne Jacques Dubois, and he was active during the first half of the nineteenth century. He worked in Paris but also contributed to James Mudie's series of 'National Medals', commemorating British victories over the French in the Napoleonic Wars. What was he doing with one of Thomas Spence's dies?

Probably nothing. That is, it is more likely that someone else muled an old Spence die with an old Dubois die, creating a combination never seen before or since. On the evidence of our piece (which was, incidentally, struck in lead rather than in a harder metal), the Spence die was sprung and was breaking up by the time it was brought out of retirement. And the Dubois die was probably lightly corroded and had been lapped.

The piece weighs 15.4 grams, measures thirty-two millimeters in diameter, and has a medallic rather than a coin axis. I believe it was struck sometime during the second quarter of the nineteenth

century, at a time when Spence and Dubois dies might have been acquired as scrap - but were still interesting enough to suggest a final employment. I wonder whether there are any other such mules in existence? Perhaps I'll find another, while looking for something else.

---R. G. DOTY



## TOKEN JEOPARDY

I would like to say a few words about Token Jeopardy. When Token Jeopardy was first introduced in the December 15, 1999 issue of "*Conder Token Collectors Journal*", it sounded really interesting to me. I have enjoyed working on crossword puzzles for many years, and Token Jeopardy presented another puzzle to be worked on, and solved, if possible. Also, if I correctly identified the mystery Conder token, I might win that token!

I have always enjoyed attributing Conder tokens, via *The Provincial Token Coinage of the Eighteenth Century*, by R. Dalton & S. H. Hamer. I have even, on occasion, attributed Conder tokens for non-collecting token sellers on an internet auction, although I often couldn't be exact because I couldn't see the token edge on the photos. As you can probably tell, I really enjoy Conder tokens a lot.

Anyway, back to Token Jeopardy. By pouring over the Dalton & Hamer book with the clues provided, I correctly identified both mystery Conder tokens of the December 15, 1999 journal, and was fortunate to be awarded one of them, Middlesex D & H 795a, a beautiful Conder token. The March 15, 2000 journal mystery Conder token was Middlesex D & H 480. I honestly at first considered the correct answer, but then tried to read more into the puzzle than was there, and thus came up with the wrong answer. Regarding the June 15, 2000 journal, the mystery Conder token was Middlesex D & H 842 - I correctly identified this token and luckily I have won this token!

What I am really getting at, is that it is really fun and not at all difficult to be successful at Token Jeopardy. If I could correctly identify three out of four mystery tokens, so could any CTCC member that owns the Dalton & Hamer book. So, why not give it a try? I wish to all who enter, good token hunting and good luck.

**Wayne Hood CTCC #35**

## The Sawbridgeworth Penny Copies ("Additional Thoughts - Part 3)

Mentioned in Update #2 (issue 15) was the Sawbridgeworth Penny copy which a member had loaned to me for the purpose of checking whether or not it was numbered. It was never received by the owner, apparently lost in transit. Happily, a check for the insurance claim was recently received by said owner which made him very happy. Lesson: Save those receipts until you are sure that the transaction is complete.

On another note, Harold Welch has informed me that he had examined the Wayne Anderson electrotype before the sale, and noted that it was hallmarked and numbered with a 4. Surely, there are some members of the CTCC who could help account for numbers 1, 3 and 5 through 10.

Progress is being made slowly. The writer would also be interested in information on any unnumbered copy.

To reiterate, it is believed by the writer that since there are only 30 or so copies of this extremely rare token, it is in the interest of the Club to do what it can to locate as many of them as possible.

Hopefully, there will be an Update #4.

**Tom Fredette**

## NOTES ON THE PRIVATE TOKENS, THEIR ISSUERS AND DIE-SINKERS.

(Continued.)

BY S. H. HAMER.

N introducing the first part of this paper on "Private Tokens,"<sup>1</sup> I explained, that the earliest specimens were issued by David Alves Rebello of Hackney, not for currency nor for sale to collectors, but as gifts to his friends, and as they could not be purchased, the only course for a collector, who was not a personal friend yet desired to obtain a specimen, was to issue a private token of his own to offer in exchange for it. This led advanced collectors to have dies sunk and private tokens struck, but as the number issued was always small, they are now rare, some being specially so.

The first part of this paper dealt with those issued in the counties, in their alphabetic order, as far as Staffordshire. The next to be considered therefore are those of—

### SUFFOLK.

James Conder, a draper of Tavern Street, Ipswich, issued one ton of halfpenny tokens for currency. He was a collector, and wrote a work entitled *An Arrangement of Provincial Coins, Tokens and Medalets*. The preface was written by James Wright of Dundee, to whom I shall refer later.

In 1795, James Conder had a pair of dies sunk by J. Milton, for a penny-size private token.

<sup>1</sup> *British Numismatic Journal*, vol. i, p. 299.

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*Obverse.*—Within a ribbed border, a bust to left, wearing an ecclesiastical cap with a button on the top, the die-sinker's initials *J.M.* under the bust.

*Legend.*—CARDINAL WOLSEY BORN AT IPSWICH 1471.

*Reverse.*—Within a ribbed border, a view of a city gate, a wall on each side.

*Legend.*—JA. CONDER · IPSWICH · 1795. *Exergue.*—WOLVS GATE.

*Edge.*—Plain, in collar.

Charles Pye's record is that six tokens were struck in silver, and four in copper, when the obverse die failed. Then six impressions in tin were taken, but of the obverse die only.

A new obverse die of similar design was sunk, but without the button on the cap, and the legend is continuous and complete, the letter *M* under the bust.

*Reverse.*—From the same die as the last.

*Edge.*—Plain, in collar. Fig. 1.

From these dies, Pye states that six tokens were struck in silver and 200 in copper.

In 1796, Conder had the worn reverse die, which he used for his currency tokens, softened, and the date 1796 added; whether the die cracked in the second hardening, or was cracked before, I do not know; but probably it would be with the second hardening.

With the obverse die used for the last token, viz., Wolsey's head, and this reverse die, he had a small number struck on penny flans.

*Edge.*—I PROMISE TO PAY ON DEMAND THE BEARER ONE PENNY.

These dies were also used on thinner "flans," halfpenny size, some having a milled edge, and some plain.

In 1797 he had a new reverse die sunk.

*Legend.*—CONDER'S IPSWICH PENNY 1798.

This is remarkable in having his wife's initial with his own, viz., *J.M.C.*, which letters form the central design. In no other instance does

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this occur on a private token; though it was a common occurrence upon the seventeenth century tokens. With this new reverse die and the Wolsey's-head obverse die, he had some tokens struck.

He also had another die sunk representing the Town Hall, formerly St. Mildred's Church.

*Legend.*—TOWN · HALL · IPS<sup>H</sup>. *Exergue.*—FORMERLY S<sup>T</sup> MIL-DREDS CHURCH.

The reverse being from the die bearing his and his wife's initials of 1797 (Fig. 2). And to make yet another variety, he used the die, with the view of the ancient gateway, bearing date 1795, and the reverse die, as last, viz., with initials, and date 1797.

The use of two dies, as obverse and reverse, bearing two different dates of issue, cannot be regarded as appropriate for a private or any other token; the same remark applies to the penny and halfpenny tokens, for which he used his worn-out currency die, after adding the date 1796.

Pye records that both of these as rare, and I cannot regard either as being issued for currency, but rather as being struck to make varieties; the mere fact of the edge-reading being a promise to pay one penny is, as we have seen, no proof of its being used for currency.

James Conder was born at Mile End, London, in 1761; he married Mary, fifth daughter of G. Notcutt, haberdasher, of the Butter-Market, Ipswich, and settled in that town as a draper; he devoted considerable attention to topographical and antiquarian studies. Of his work, *An Arrangement of Provincial Coins, Tokens and Medalets*, the large paper copies printed on one side only, are scarce, and particularly so are those with "Appendix Second" extending to page 348. The title-page bears date 1798, but some large paper copies are dated 1799; one of my copies, in four volumes, interleaved and extra illustrated by its late owner, Mr. J. Clark, with engravings cut from "Pye," "Virtuoso's Companion," and "Batty's Copper Coinage," has not the Appendix continued beyond page 320. This work was, until 1892, the standard reference book, when it was superseded by that written by Mr. James Atkins.

### *Private Tokens.*

Conder's collection was sold at Sotheby's on June 5, 1855; many rare tokens are recorded in the Sale Catalogue, but the prices realised were very much below what would obtain at the present time.

No other penny-size private tokens were issued in this county.

Thomas Miller issued a halfpenny-size token which is not usually described as a private token, but which certainly was struck for such; the specially high relief of the obverse made it unsuitable for circulation as currency, and the cost of striking each token would have been more than the face value.

*Obverse.*—Within a raised narrow rim, a profile bust of issuer to right, his hair in a queue.

*Legend.*—T · MILLER ★ BOOKSELLER ★ BUNGAY ★ The die-sinker's name, JAMES, on the truncation of bust.

*Reverse.*—Within a similar rim, a beehive, over which is a radiation; below, a manuscript and books, the upper book being open; a laurel branch on each side.

*Legend.*—INDUSTRY · ENTERPRISE · STABILITY · CONTENT  
1795.

*Edge.*—Plain, in collar. Fig. 3.

Pye states, "21 struck, dies broke."

The Rev. W. R. Hay in his manuscript notes has the following:

Mr. Daniel Bonhote (Attorney) of Bungay, in a letter dated 3rd of March, 1797, says that the die of this broke after twenty-one had been worked off.

Mr. Miller therefore set a high price on them, beginning at 18s. apiece, and rising to two guineas and a half, the present price (1797). This information Mr. Bonhote had from Thomas Jenkinson Woodward, Esq., J.P., of Bungay, who has a very good collection.

Thomas Miller's obituary notice appears in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for July, 1804. He was born August 14th, 1731, and at the usual age was apprenticed to a grocer at Norwich. In 1755 he started in business for himself, but a fondness for reading and literature induced him to include that of book-selling, which he carried on for nearly fifty years, the last thirty of which were almost entirely devoted to the

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latter business. Unfortunately, the local demand was not equal to the stock of rarities which he kept; he also had a large number of rare portraits, and a good collection of Roman and English coins. He died June 25, 1804.

WARWICKSHIRE.

In connection with this county, as elsewhere, there are some specimens which may have been issued as private tokens, or may have been struck to sell to collectors, but as to which there is no definite evidence either way. I mention them as possibly having been intended for private distribution, for they certainly were not intended for currency. I will deal with these first.

*Obverse.*—A view of part of Kenilworth Castle.

*Legend.*—FIRMUM IN VITA NIHIL. *Exergue.*—MDCCXCVI.

The legend evidently has reference to the fact that, notwithstanding the thickness of the walls, which in some places measure 16 feet, the building has become a ruin.

*Reverse.*—P. K. (for Peter Kempson) in ornamented capitals.

*Legend.*—WARWICKSHIRE PROMISSORY PENNY, on a broad raised rim.

*Edge.*—I PROMISE TO PAY ON DEMAND THE BEARER ONE PENNY >o< Struck in collar.

The high relief of the design of the obverse would render this unsuitable for currency. The reverse is remarkably neat. T. Wyon, senior, was in all probability the die-sinker, as he was employed by Kempson.

Benjamin Jacob, chaser, engraver, auctioneer and appraiser, Hockley Road, Birmingham, issued nine dozen penny tokens. As the number was so small, and also as they were not struck until the year after the government issue of copper twopenny and penny-pieces, the probability is that they were not intended for currency.

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*Obverse.*—A man with a pair of scales in his right hand, standing behind a counter, upon and around which, sundry articles are displayed.

*Legend.*—PENNY TOKEN. *Exergue.*—1798.

*Reverse.*—B<sup>N</sup> JACOB AUCTIONEER IRONMONGER. &c WELCH CROSS BIRMINGHAM. In five lines. A hand holding an auctioneer's hammer separating the fourth and fifth. Fig. 4.

*Edge.*—Plain, in collar.

Willetts was the die-sinker, Kempson the manufacturer.

A token not included in Pye's 1801 edition is:—

*Obverse.*—An obelisk partly overgrown with ivy.

*Legend.*—CRESCIT IN IMMENSVM within a plain circle enclosed by a circle of large pellets.

*Reverse.*—Within a sunk and finely dotted circle a bouquet of flowers; similarly below, within a sunk oval *J'96* in ornamented script capitals, a small branch below the *96*. The date 1796 being between, and separated by the circle and the oval.

*Legend.*—PROMISSORY PENNY TOKEN. The whole within a dotted circle and outer rim.

*Edge.*—I PROMISE TO PAY ON DEMAND THE BEARER ONE PENNY. Struck in collar. Fig. 5.

Thomas Sharp infers that the initials are those of Thomas Wyon. If this were a token manufactured for sale to collectors, we can scarcely imagine why the initials of the die-sinker should occupy so prominent a position in the design; and in the absence of evidence to the contrary I have placed it and the two preceding pieces together, as having some claim to our consideration whilst treating with the subject of these private tokens.

What has by some been designated a "Shop," or "Advertisement Ticket," is, I think, because of its neatness of design, and extreme rarity, a token, or medal. It is 1½ inches in diameter, struck in white metal, and was issued by James Bisset of Birmingham.

*Obverse.*—A shield of arms; to the left, a rose, to the right, a thistle; crest, decayed trunk of an oak tree with some branches and leaves; below the shield, a displayed ribbon with the motto, ABSCISSA VIRES CO and masonic emblems, viz., a square and pair of compasses.

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*Legend.*—BISSET FANCY MINIATURE PAINTER. BIRMINGHAM. The whole within a plain narrow rim or border.

*Reverse.*—Within a radiated garter, bearing the motto, LABOR IPSE VOLUPTAS. The inscription, ELEGANT MUSEUM. ADMISSION GRATIS, in four lines, the first and last curved.

*Upper legend.*—IMPERIAL PAINTINGS ON GLASS &c.

*Lower legend.*—CURIOS SPARS, & PETRIFACtIONS. All within a rim as the obverse.

*Edge.*—Plain, in collar. Fig. 6.

C. Pye describes this as a “shop-card in tin,” but illustrates the halfpenny-size token ; neither of these tokens or medals, by whatever name we record them, have any statement of value or date ; hence one has quite as much claim to be styled a token as the other.

*Obverse.*—Within a circle a view of the interior of a building.

*Exergue.*—NEW S<sup>r</sup>.

*Upper Legend.*—BISSET<sup>s</sup> MUSEUM.

*Lower Legend.*—& FANCY PICTURE MANUFACTORY. The whole surrounded by a dotted circle which runs into the letters of the upper legend. These are rather larger than those of the lower legend.

*Reverse.*—Within a circle an array of ornaments.

*Exergue.*—BIRMINGHAM.

*Upper Legend.*—ALABASTER SPAR & PETRIFICATION.

*Lower Legend.*—WAREHOUSE. Surrounded by a dotted circle ; a die-flaw appears below “WAR.”

*Edge.*—Plain, in collar. Fig. 7.

Atkins has this note :—“ Very Rare. This obv. die appears to have failed when only a very few impressions had been taken, upon which the following was executed to take its place ” :—

*Obverse.*—Similar design to the preceding, but with small pictures surrounding the temple ; the first letter of NEW S<sup>r</sup> is over the TU, whereas in the rare variety it is over the R ; the last letter is over the M, but in the rare variety it is over the A ; there are other points of difference, noticeably, a small die-flaw under the first M of MUSEUM.

*Reverse.*—As last. Fig. 8.

Of the common variety, three cwts. were struck, Wyon being the die-sinker, Lutwyche the manufacturer ; Pye also refers to the rare variety, but gives no intimation as to which was the original design.

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I have recorded them in the order that Sharp and Atkins describe them, but whether this is correct remains to be seen. If the obverse die without the pictures was discarded by reason of the small die-failure, why was not also the reverse die, the flaw in this instance being much longer? I have two of the common specimens, both of which are finer on the reverse than the rare variety. The suggestion is that after the common tokens were struck, a new die was prepared, which, when hardened, showed a die-flaw under the M, hence one impression only was taken. Or, if it actually was the original die, it may have been laid aside till the order was completed; Pye makes no reference to it being such, he only states that "there is a scarce variety without small pictures on the R in Mr. Young's Collection."

In the interleaved copy of "Virtuoso's Companion," Vol. I, appears a manuscript note by the original owner, the Rev. W. R. Hay. "Mr. Thompson, or Mr. Levi, have an impression, & as Bisset told me, the only one struck from a die without y<sup>e</sup> pictures." Mr. Thompson was the issuer of the Evesham Penny Token and member of Parliament for that town; he was the natural son of Mr. Levi, both were collectors, as appears by the manuscript list of collectors given in Mr. Hay's copy of C. Pye's work, published in 1795.

Conder places the token with the "pictures" first. Sharp has the following note after describing the one without the pictures, "Very rare, a new obv. die being made. From Young's Collection. No other specimen is known."

At the Chetwynd Sale, Lot 30, contained fifty-eight tokens, commencing with Hastings on page 91, and continuing to Warwick, No. 33, on page 96; these were bought by Williams for 9s., Bisset without the pictures, and two or three other rare tokens being among the number; probably this was the low water mark of all time.

The specimen came to me from Mr. J. S. Dodsworth, of Bradford, who bought it several years ago.

James Bisset was born at Perth in 1760. He came to Birmingham in 1776, and was ultimately apprenticed to T. Bellamy to learn the art of painting on japanned ware. In his

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Memoirs (published by Mr. T. B. Dudley of Leamington, 1904), he states, "My daily task was two gross of snuff boxes, or six dozen of small painted waiters, but I have very frequently painted three gross of boxes in a day, or when we have been much hurried to get up orders, I have, in the course of twelve hours per day, painted upwards of twenty gross of snuff boxes in one week, with roses, anemones, and various coloured flowers, with three tints to every flower, and three to every leaf." The book is, from first to last, most interesting.

Bisset was deputy chairman at a meeting held at the Royal Hotel, Birmingham, on July 14, 1791, and, referring to the Birmingham Riots, he said, "I, in the most unequivocal manner, declare that I never saw a meeting conducted with more loyalty and decorum, and no cause whatever was given to create any disturbance."

He invented a novel kind of painting on glass for which he had a large demand, and as a Russian nobleman had placed an order for a set for the Empress, he called them "Imperial." He writes, "I could work quickly, and could earn at any time, with great ease, a guinea per hour."

He wrote a work of which the following appears on the title-page:—  
"A Poetic Survey round Birmingham; with a brief description of the different curiosities and manufactories of the place. Intended as a guide to strangers.

By J. Bisset, Author of *The Orphan Boy*, *The flights of fancy*, etc.

Accompanied by a Magnificent Directory; with the names, professions, etc., superbly engraved in emblematic plates. Price 6s. With Proof-plates 10s. 6d.—Coloured one Guinea, or printed in colours 2£ 2s." The "Address to the Reader" is signed "J.B. Museum, Birmingham Jany 1, 1800."

In the "Memoirs" alluded to he states, "I published a very grand Copperplate Directory of the town of Birmingham, the engravings of which cost me five hundred guineas. I lost by the undertaking at least £200."

In 1814, he published "A Descriptive guide of Leamington Priors"; with many illustrations, and bound in at the end of the book some advertisement pages of Birmingham manufacturers, etc., there

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being a view of Edward Thomason's Manufactory, Church Street, Birmingham. In 1828 he published a smaller work entitled, "The Origin, Rise, and Progress of Leamington Spa; a poetic effusion by J. Bisset"; this was in his sixty-eighth year.

His Memoirs were written in "two days, without a reference to any note or memorandum." He died August 17, 1832, and was buried at Leamington, having removed there from Birmingham in 1813.

Thomas Welch of Birmingham had the following private tokens struck :—

*Obverse.*—A shield of arms, crest and motto, the latter used as a legend.

*Legend.*—JUNGANTUR LEX ET JUSTITIA. *Exergue.*—MDCCXCV.

*Reverse.*—An ornamented cipher, *J.W.*

*Legend.*—BIRMINGHAM PROMISSORY TOKEN. on a broad raised rim. A couple of quill pens crossed, separating the beginning and end of legend.

*Edge.*—× ON DEMAND I PROMISE TO PAY THE BEARER  
ONE PENNY × Fig. 9.

Seventy-two tokens were struck, Wyon being the die-sinker, and Kempson the manufacturer.

*Obverse.*—A mounted yeoman at speed with sword upraised.

*Legend.*—WARWICKSHIRE YEOMANRY HANCOCK (inverted). The last being the die-sinker's name. *Exergue.*—ENROLLED JUNE 25 1794.

*Reverse.*—In six lines: PROMISSORY PENNY TOKEN. ISSUED BY THOMAS WELCH SECOND TROOP 1799.

*Edge.*—ARMED TO PROTECT OUR LIVES PROPERTY AND CONSTITUTION AGAINST FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC ENIMIES, divided in three sections by military trophies, each section being in two lines.

Only three impressions were taken with this edge, as the collar broke, the most perfect one was bought at Welch's sale by G. Barker for 22s.

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Another collar was then made, the word "PRESERVE" being substituted for "PROTECT." With this, twenty-four were struck. Also twenty-four with plain edge in collar.

With the original obverse, and a new reverse having a fasces and a laurel branch crossed above the inscription, the style of lettering being rather different from the last; four were struck with the edge reading "ARMED TO PRESERVE," etc., and twenty-four with plain edge in collar (Fig. 10).

Mr. Atkins records an artist's proof, which is struck on a blank having :—

*Edge.*—ON DEMAND I PROMISE TO PAY THE BEARER ONE PENNY.

I have a proof in white-metal of the unfinished obverse die.

In 1800 he had another pair of dies sunk, and with these had thirty-six pieces struck.

*Obverse.*—A male bust draped to left, the hair in a queue; below, in small letters: FROM A MODEL BY I. G. HANCOCK SEN.

*Legend.*—THE WORK OF JOHN GREGORY HANCOCK AGED 9 YEARS · ♀ ·

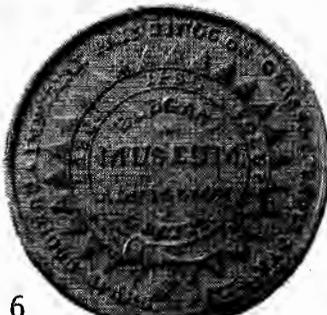
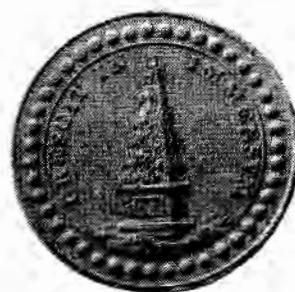
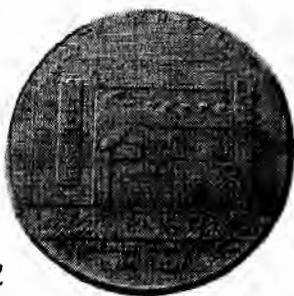
*Reverse.*—Within a dotted border in nine lines: TO ENCOURAGE A RARE INSTANCE OF GENIUS THIS COIN WAS STRUCK FOR T. WELCH BIRMINGHAM 1800.

*Edge.*—PENNY TOKEN PAYABLE ON DEMAND x † x † x † x † x Fig. 11.

There are a few proofs of the unfinished obverse die, with the edge reading ON DEMAND I PROMISE TO PAY THE BEARER ONE PENNY x x, one or two being in a more finished state than the others.

I have heard it suggested that Thomas Welch was of the firm of Welch, Startin and Company, merchants, and agents to the Bristol Fire Office, Snowhill. (See *Universal British Directory*, 1790.)

Thomas Welch's collection of tokens was sold by King (junior), at Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, on September 17 to 20, 1801. The Catalogue states, "This Collection of Provincial Coins is unquestionably the completest ever formed, and contains almost every



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coin, either engraved or described in a Work lately engraved by C. Pye, and published by L. B. Seeley, Ave Maria Lane, London, to which Publication the Numbers refer. There are several unique pieces. Many very fine Proofs of scarce coins, many unfinished Proofs of Private and other scarce Tokens, and almost every Coin is in the highest state of Preservation." The total sum realised was £138 16s. 6d., but times and prices have changed since then.

Welch watched the progress of the die-sinkers and secured the scarcer specimens direct from the manufacturer ; he kept particulars of the quantity struck, and supplied most of the information, which is found in the index to Pye, 1801 edition.

Pye was indebted to Welch and also to Barker, for the loan of many rare specimens from which he engraved the illustrations in his work. Sharp states that Welch wrote the preface, or advertisement to Pye's work.

It is much to be regretted that during the token issuing period of the nineteenth century, no one rendered similar service to collectors, as Welch with his records, and Pye with his engravings.

George Hollington Barker, of No. 7, The Square, Birmingham, a well-known solicitor, had dies sunk for a private token, halfpenny size.

*Obverse.*—A shield of arms and crest ; below, in ornamented script capitals  
*G.H.B.*

*Legend.*—BIRMINGHAM HALFPENNY.

*Reverse.*—Within a sunk oval, a statant figure representing Justice, with scales and sword, dividing the legend and date, FACTA ÆQUATO EXAMINE PENDIT MDCC XCVII.

Three were struck with edge-reading PAYABLE ON DEMAND, the first word separated from the others by ornamental work. There is a silver proof with this edge. Also fifteen others in copper, and twelve in tin, which are with plain edge in collar.

Then another reverse die was sunk, similar in all respects to the first except that the word "PENDIT" is omitted, and "LIBRAT" substituted (Fig. 12).

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Twenty-four were struck in copper, plain edge in collar. There is also a proof in silver, with plain edge in collar.

Pye states that there are several impressions from the unfinished obverse and reverse dies; but I have not heard of more than one impression from each.

Hancock was the die-sinker, Kempson the manufacturer.

George Barker, F.R.S., son of the last-named collector, was also a successful Birmingham solicitor. He was prominently connected with the Triennial Musical Festivals, and one of the founders of the Philosophical Institution. But for his untiring zeal, the London and Birmingham Railway in all probability would not have been established so soon by many years, as was the case.

In his honour a public subscription was raised by men of all shades of political opinion (contributions being limited to £5), with the result that £560 6s. 2d. was obtained and expended as follows:—

	<i>£ s. d.</i>
Messrs. Elkinton, Mason and Company	
for Plate ... ... ... ...	349 19 6
Soho Plate Company for Plate ... ...	54 0 0
Peter Hollis, Esq., for Bust, etc. ...	105 0 0
Expenses of Printing, Advertising, etc.	51 6 8

The bust is placed in the board room of the General Hospital, and is described as "An imperishable memorial, as well of the sense entertained of the high merits of the subject, as of the fidelity, genius, and skilful execution of the artist."

The presentation plate consisted of the following: a centre ornament, two wine coolers, and two claret jugs.

On the centre ornament was the following inscription:

Presented to George Barker, Esqr., F.R.S., by many of his fellow townsmen and friends, who, though of various opinions on religious, civil and political subjects, have cordially united in manifesting by this, and other tokens of acknowledgment, their personal attachment and esteem, as well as their deep and lasting gratitude for his unremitting

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exertions, during a long course of years, in aid of the charitable and scientific institutions of the town of Birmingham.  
These sentiments, his bust in marble, placed in the board room of the General Hospital, will continue publicly to testify, A.D. 1844.

On the wine coolers and claret jugs :—

Presented to George Barker, Esqr., F.R.S., of Birmingham, by fellow townsmen and friends, in token of attachment and respect for public services and private worth, A.D. 1844.

On the bust in the board room of the General Hospital, Birmingham :—

George Barker, F.R.S.

In public acknowledgment of his great services to the General Hospital and the town of Birmingham, MDCCCXLIV.

The design of the two claret jugs is worth notice in passing, viz. : an almost plain vase of antique pattern, having as a handle, a snake, the head of which is attached to the top of the vase, the lower part being coiled round and hanging down the body of the vase. Doubtless this feature of the design was not recognised as being typical of that which “at last bitest, like a serpent and stingeth like an adder.” The presentation was made at his house in Monument Lane, on Tuesday evening, December 31, 1844.

He died December 6, 1845, aged 70. From this fact it would appear that he was born in 1775, and therefore was, in all probability, the youngest issuer of private tokens, as by the time he was 22 years of age, viz., in the year 1797, he issued his first, viz. :—

*Obverse.*—A shield of arms, similar to that on his father's token, but without the crest; below the shield the motto, LEGI REGI FIDELIS.

*Reverse.*—*B.G.* in ornamented script capitals; below, 1797.

*Legend.*—BIRMINGHAM HALFPENNY. FOR EXCHANGE, on a broad raised rim.

*Edge.*—Plain, in collar. Fig. 13.

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Of these, thirty-six were struck in all, three having an incuse lettered edge, viz. : "Payable by George Barker." A few were struck in silver, the rest in copper. Webb was the die-sinker.

In 1799, he issued another :—

*Obverse.*—Head of Mercury to left.

*Upper legend.*—FURTUM INGENIOSUS AD OMNE.

*Lower legend.*—BIRMINGHAM HALFPENNY.

*Reverse.*—A pyramid in ruins, beside it a fallen statue; above, three hands clasped separating the inscription.

*Legend.*—F<sup>C</sup>EDUS SIC OMNIA. *Exergue.*—MIHI SORTE DATUM. MDCCXCIX.

*Edge.*—PAYABLE BY GEORGE BARKER + + incuse, struck in collar. Fig. 14.

Of these, twelve were struck in copper, and twelve in white-metal, the latter with plain edge in collar.

I have also an impression in silver, with plain edge, unfortunately not well struck. Hancock was the die-sinker.

This and the token of 1797 were both struck at Kempson's manufactory, and both are of remarkably fine work.

In the year 1800, John Gregory Hancock, junior, son of J. G. Hancock, the noted die-sinker of Snow Hill, Birmingham (who is rightly described as "Artist" in the *Universal British Directory*), engraved the dies for two medals, or, possibly, they may have been intended for private tokens; and as their issue probably led to the production of the tokens of the penny-size, issued by George Barker, and the penny of 1800, issued by Thomas Welch (previously described), I refer to them here :—

*Obverse.*—In high relief, profile bust to left.

*Legend.*—W. SHAKE SPEARE. In small letters, partly before the bust, I. G. HANCOCK AGED 7 YRS.

*Reverse.*—In seven lines, THIS IS MY WORK IOHN GREGORY HANCOCK AGED 7 YEARS. 1800. *Exergue.*—In three lines, INDUSTRY PRODUCETH WEALTH.

*Edge.*—Plain, in collar.

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In some instances the word PRODUCETH is mis-spelt PRODUSETH (Fig. 15). Possibly this was the original die, and after a few specimens were struck, it was softened and corrected. I have arrived at this opinion after a very careful examination of the letters forming the inscription, in which I cannot find any difference whatever; otherwise I should have concluded that an entirely new die had been sunk.

The other piece is:—

*Obverse.*—In high relief, profile bust to right, wearing a wig.

*Legend.*—SIR ORIGINAL. In small letters in front of bust, I.G.H. (inverted).

*Reverse.*—As last from the corrected die.

*Edge.*—Plain, in collar. Fig. 16.

Hancock's statement that he was "aged 7 years" must have been an error, for he was born June 24, 1791. Hence if the work was done early in the year 1800, he would be between 8 and 9 years of age, and might reasonably have been described as "aged 8 years." People often make mistakes as to the year in which they were born, or their age at some particular time, but not one in a thousand would mistake the date of the year.

To proceed with the description of the penny-size private tokens of George Barker, the dies for which were sunk by young Hancock. The first is a proof from the unfinished obverse die, viz. :—

*Obverse.*—Profile bust to left, undraped and without wig.

*Legend.*—“WILLIAM Pitt EARL OF CHATHAM.”

*Lower legend.*—“I. G. HANCOCK SCULP AGED — YEARS.”

Of this, four impressions only were taken in tin.

The obverse die was then finished by adding the wig, the drapery to the bust, and the figure “8” in the blank space.

*Reverse.*—In ten lines, THIS UNPARALLELED (*sic*) PRODUCTION OF EARLY GENIUS WAS STRUCK UNDER THE INSPECTION OF GEO: BARKER. 1800.

*Edge.*—Plain, in collar. Fig. 17.

*Warwickshire.*

Pye states that "in consequence of a mistake being made in young Hancock's age, and also on the reverse, only eight were struck in copper."

The obverse die was then softened and the artist's name and age erased, substituting, on a label, BORN 1708, DIED 1778 (this of course referring to the Earl of Chatham).

A new reverse die was sunk, viz. :—

A bee-hive and bees ; below, in seven lines, THE WORK OF IOHN GREGORY HANCOCK AGED NINE YEARS. 1800.

*Legend.*—PENNY TOKEN FOR EXCHANGE, beneath all, a couple of branches crossed.

With these dies six were struck in copper with edge reading, BY GEORGE BARKER BIRMINGHAM · x · and twelve in tin, with plain edge in collar.

Dies for another penny token were sunk, viz. :—

*Obverse.*—A female bust to right, representing Britannia.

*Upper legend.*—DIVA BRITANNIÆ.

*Lower legend.*—FAUTRIX ARTIUM.

*Reverse.*—In seven lines, THE WORK OF IOHN GREGORY HANCOCK AGED NINE YEARS. 1800 \*

*Upper legend.*—UTILE DULCI.

*Lower legend.*—FOR EXCHANGE.

Lettered edge in split collar, BY GEORGE BARKER BIRMINGHAM MDCCC \* Fig. 18.

Of these, twenty-four were struck in copper. Two impressions are known of the obverse die only, struck on a smaller flan, edge reading I PROMISE TO PAY ON DEMAND THE BEARER ONE PENNY x

Pye has a note as follows : "This and the four tokens immediately preceding are so well executed, that many persons have doubted their being J. G. H., junior's work. This has induced his father to make an affidavit, that they were entirely engraved by his son; and the gentlemen for whom they were made, declare they are perfectly convinced of the truth of this affidavit. By the parish register of

### *Private Tokens.*

St. Phillips, Birmingham, it appears that J. G. H., junior, was born the 24th of June, 1791."

Unfortunately, there is no information whatever as to the life and subsequent work of this talented youth.

There are two impressions from an unfinished die, intended as an obverse or reverse, for a private token for J. G. Hancock, viz. :—

View of the interior of a workshop, showing the "cushion" for cutting dies on a bench, to which latter is attached a vice: on the left, a model of the human body without head or legs, and below it, a mask, to the right of a large window, is a smaller figure at full length with an arm upraised.

One of the two impressions has the reverse blank; the other has the following inscription marked with punches:—

DESIGN . FOR . I . G . HANCOCK'S TOKEN . 1800.

Both the above were in Mr. W. Norman's sale, July 13, 1903.

John Gregory Hancock, senior, was a most artistic and prolific die-sinker.

Thomas Sharp states, that of the tokens "struck at Birmingham, those of Hancock stand pre-eminent; indeed, it is only necessary to refer to the greater portion of the Anglesey Pennies and Halfpennies, to the Blything Hundred, Brimscombe Port, Caermarthen, Coalbrookdale, Edinburgh, Exeter, Hull, Lancaster, Leeds, Liverpool, Macclesfield, Rochdale, Shrewsbury, Southampton, and Wilkinson halfpence, for proof of this, besides several beautiful private tokens."

It should be remembered that Hancock and the other die-sinkers cut and prepared the dies, which were used by the manufacturers; the work of striking the tokens by means of the press being usually done by others than the die-sinkers. To do justice to the memory of these artists would require a biography of each, and with the exceptions of a memoir of Thomas Wyon, junior, by Humphreys, published in *The Gentleman's Magazine*, February, 1818, pp. 179-185, and another of William, the son of Peter Wyon, published in 1837, none, so far as I am aware, are in existence.

*Warwickshire.*

John Clark, described as a perfumer and toyman of Bull Street, Birmingham, issued a halfpenny token.

*Obverse.*—Within a sunk oval, Britannia placing a laurel wreath on a bust of George III., which stands on a pedestal inscribed, JUSTA PRÆMIA.

*Legend.*—BIRMINGHAM HALFPENNY.

*Reverse.*—Ships at sea; in the foreground an oak tree.

*Legend.*—On a raised rim, BRITANNIÆ TUTAMEN. *Exergue.*—MDCCXCV.

*Edge-reading.*—PAYABLE AT THE HOUSE OF JOHN CLARKE BULL STREET + Fig. 19.

Only thirty-six were struck when the dies broke; many of the tokens are badly struck.

Pye says that the work of die-sinking had been admirably executed by Wyon; but unfortunately, Pye does not state which member of that family of noted die-sinkers he refers to.

This has not been previously classed as a private token, but the absence of any trade advertisement, also the facts that no more were struck from new dies, and that the tokens would cost more than their face value, are strong evidences that the issue was not for currency, notwithstanding the edge-reading. A specimen sold for 10s. 6d., previously to 1801.

Charles Pye, the celebrated copper plate engraver, to whose works and index I have frequently referred, issued a private token, with the object of obtaining by means of exchange, specimens which could not be purchased.

*Obverse.*—A female figure seated, with her right hand supporting a cornucopia from which coins are issuing, a wedge, screw, and windlass also appear, indicative of the mechanical arts; bees, and a bee-hive, representing industry. *Exergue.*—A palm and a laurel branch crossed.

*Legend.*—THE SUPPORT OF BRITAIN, on a broad raised rim.

*Reverse.*—The initials of the issuer, C.P., in script capitals as a monogram; below, the date 1797.

*Upper legend.*—BIRMINGHAM HALFPENNY, on a broad raised rim.

*Lower legend.*—FOR EXCHANGE.

*Edge.*—Plain, in collar. Fig. 20.



11



12



13



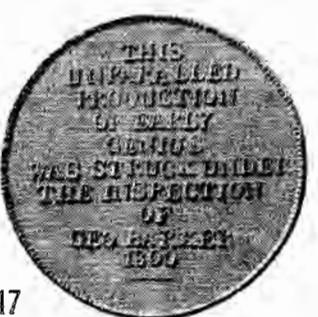
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15



16



17



18



19



20



## PRIVATE TOKENS.

*Private Tokens.*

Of these, thirty-six were struck in copper, Webb was the die-sinker, and Kempson the manufacturer. This token and that issued by George Barker in 1797, are of similar style as regards the reverse, the same die-sinker being employed for both. The work in each instance is particularly neat and well executed, and it is to be regretted that Webb was not engaged to execute more dies for tokens.

In addition to being an engraver, Charles Pye published *A Description of Modern Birmingham* to which were annexed, "Observations made during an excursion round the Town in the summer of 1818. Including Warwick and Leamington." He also published a *Dictionary of Antient Geography*, and engraved the plates for some of the illustrations in Hutton's *History of Birmingham*. Collectors, for all time, will be under a debt of gratitude to Charles Pye for his fine engravings of tokens.

I am not aware of any other Birmingham man who issued a private token than Mr. W. J. Davis, the author of *The Token Coinage of Warwickshire*, and the more comprehensive work entitled, *The Token Coinage of Great Britain, Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, issued during the nineteenth century, in Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, and other metals, also of Tokens exceeding the value of a penny, of any period. With notes historical and descriptive of the issuers, etc.*

The bulk of Mr. Davis's collection was dispersed, March 11, 1901, and four following days at Messrs. Sotheby's, the total amount realised being £1,630.

Towards the end of the year 1899, he issued a private token, viz. :—

*Obverse.*—A view of a church and trees; above, "SAY BY THIS TOKEN I DESIRE HIS COMPANY," SHAKESPEARE. In small letters in the foreground, HOLY TRINITY STRATFORD ON AVON.

*Legend.*—I · PROMISE · TO · GIVE · GOOD · EXCHANGE · FOR · RARE · TOKENS ☈ on a broad raised rim.

## Warwickshire.

*Reverse.*—Within a couple of laurel branches, "WHEN TIME COMES ROUND, A CHRISTMAS BOX THEY BEAR, AND ONE DAY MAKES THEM RICH FOR ALL THE YEAR."

1900. <sup>GAY</sup> ~~TRIVIA~~, in eight lines; below, a brassfounder's crucible on a fire, in it, a stirring rod, and above, a star-like figure, indicative of the loss of metal in melting. The letter "R" by the branch to the left refers to the manufacturer, J. A. Restall of Birmingham.

*Edge-reading.*—"THE TOKEN COINAGE OF WARWICKSHIRE," in raised letters. This, by means of an engraved two-split collar. Fig. 21.

Ten sets were struck in silver, brass, copper-bronzed, and white metal.

I have a unique specimen in copper, unbronzed, plain edge.

Mr. Davis with Mr. John Macmillan, issued a series of "New Birmingham Tokens," but as these were advertised for sale to collectors and others, we cannot recognise them as private tokens for exchange.

The dies for the private token are now in the Shakespeare Museum at Stratford-on-Avon.

## COVENTRY.

Thomas Sharp, the noted antiquary, issued a private token:—

*Obverse.*—A female figure with mural crown, seated, her right arm resting on the hilt of a sword, her left hand holding a shield, bearing the arms of Coventry; on the ground are a mitre, crozier and mace, in the distance a view of the "three spires of Coventry."

*Legend.*—CIVITAS COVENTRIÆ. *Exergue.*—The date MDCCXCVII.

*Reverse.*—A view of the house where the issuer was born, with the figure of "Peeping Tom" in a niche, the King's Head Inn adjoining.

The perspective being faulty, the die was rejected. Three were struck in copper and three in tin, plain edge.

A new reverse die was sunk, with two chimneys instead of one as on the first die, and dense smoke issuing therefrom, a lamp over the side door, and other details were added. Seventeen windows to the inn, instead of twenty, as on the first die.

*Private Tokens.*

*Exergue.—MEMORIAE GODIVÆ. 1057.*

*Edge-reading.—COVENTRY HALFPENNY PAYABLE BY THO:  
SHARP, in raised letters by means of a four-split collar. Fig. 22.*

A unique impression in silver, and the following impressions from unfinished dies in copper and tin are shown :—

An impression of the obverse die when the female figure and outline of shield had been sunk. Another impression when the die was in a more finished state. An impression of the die when finished. These in copper.

The following in tin :—

An impression of the rejected reverse die, and of the new reverse die before the windows had been filled in. Edge-reading “HALFPENNY” in collar.

An impression of the obverse die finished, and the new reverse die unfinished, as last. Edge, plain in collar.

All these are exceedingly rare.

This reverse is a typical example of the interest many of the tokens lend, in preserving memorials of eighteenth-century architecture now swept away.

Thomas Sharp, with two antiquarian friends, John Nickson, and J. W. Piercy (whose private tokens I shall presently describe), issued a series of tokens, halfpenny size, the several obverses of which represented the City Gates and public buildings from drawings in Sharp's possession, the reverse bearing the Arms of Coventry. There is also a rare series with the head of Handel as a reverse.

Thomas Sharp was born November 7, 1770. He was educated at the Free School ; for about four years he lived with his uncle Henry Sharp, who intended him to study for the Church ; but as his father died in 1784, he returned home to assist in managing the business, which he subsequently conducted on his own account. In business he was a hatter. At an early age he showed a taste for local antiquities, and contributed communications of this nature to *The Gentleman's Magazine*.

In 1792 his friend George Howlette, watch manufacturer, was elected Mayor, and thus access was obtained to the numerous

*Warwickshire.*

books and documents preserved in the city treasury at St. Mary's Hall ; the opportunity was taken advantage of, and Mr. Sharp's classical knowledge rendered him competent to investigate the records, from which he made numerous extracts, these forming the basis on which he compiled his works, *The Antient Mysteries*, and other local and historical essays. "He married, December 26th, 1804, Charlotte Turland, of Barnwell in Cambridgeshire, and having retired from his retail trade, removed to Little Park Street, where he resided for many years, still carrying on his wholesale business."

"In 1825 he published his most important work entitled *A Dissertation on The Pageants, or Dramatic Mysteries, anciently performed at Coventry by the Trading Companies of that City: chiefly with reference to the vehicle, characters, and dresses of the Actors. Compiled in a great degree from sources hitherto unexplored; to which were added the Pageant of the Shearman and Taylors' Company, and other municipal entertainments of a public nature.*"

Two hundred and fifty copies were printed on royal, seventy-five on imperial quarto, and three on larger paper. The work was printed by Merridrew and Son of Coventry, the illustrations were drawn and engraved by David Jee, an artist residing in Coventry.

Sir Walter Scott in a letter to Sharp in 1826 thus expressed his opinion of the work. "I have received great pleasure from your beautiful and masterly edition of the Coventry Mysteries. I have not been more struck for this long time with an antiquarian publication, for both the carefulness and the extent of research, as well as the interesting selection of illustrations raise it to the very highest class among books of that description."

Sharp's knowledge also of engraved portraits and their arrangement was so extensive and exact, that he was enabled to illustrate a copy of *Granger's Biographical History of England*, with such skill and success, that he afterwards disposed of it for upwards of a £1,000. He took an active interest in the formation of the Warwickshire Natural History and Archæological Society in 1836, of which he was vice-president, and, in conjunction with his friend William Staunton, acted as honorary curator of the archæological section. To token

*Private Tokens.*

collectors he is better known as the author of *A Catalogue of Provincial Copper Coins, Tokens, Tickets, and Medalets, issued in Great Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies, during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, Arranged according to Counties, etc. With particulars of their fabrication, names of the artists, and miscellaneous remarks illustrative of the rarity of particular specimens. Described from the originals in the collection of Sir George Chetwynd, Baronet, of Grendon Hall in the County of Warwick.* This work, being for private distribution, only sixty copies were printed in 1834. Of my two copies, both from the library at Grendon Hall, one is on larger and thicker paper than the other and is extra illustrated with illustrations from other works, mounted on the wide margin. While compiling this work Sharp resided for some months at Grendon Hall. He lived for over sixty years at Coventry, and after retiring from business about the year 1834, he removed to Leamington, where he died August 12th, 1841. He was buried in the new burial ground of St. Michael's Church, Coventry, and his monument bears the following inscription, written by his friend and fellow labourer, George Eld.

Underneath rest the remains of Thomas Sharp: in grateful record for the memory of whom this tomb is erected by his family; he was distinguished for his literary attainments, and particularly for the zeal and ability with which he devoted himself to elucidate the antiquities of this (his native) city.

Beloved by his friends and respected by his fellow citizens, he departed this life in his 71st year, 12th August, 1841.

The above biographical notes are selected from a memoir of Sharp by W. G. Fretton.

John Nickson, a close friend of Thomas Sharp, issued a private token of which there are two varieties, viz. :—

*Obverse.*—A half-length figure in antique cap and gown, the right hand holding to the breast a deed to which two seals are attached.

*Legend.*—JOHN HALES FOUNDED <sup>WYON</sup> Wyon was the die-sinker, and his name appears in small letters close to the right arm of the figure.

Warwickshire.

*Reverse.*—View of the gable end of a building, a large, and a small window being shown, a tree to the left.

*Legend.*—THE FREE SCHOOL OF COVENTRY. *Exergue.*—ANNO 1545.

*Edge-reading.*—HALFPENNY PAYABLE BY JOHN NICKSON 1799, in incuse letters, struck in collar. Sharp, Atkins and Davis add the word "COVENTRY," but it does not appear on Pye's engraving, nor yet on my specimens, in fact, there is not room for it. Fig. 23.

Another obverse die was sunk contemporary with the above, viz. :—

*Obverse.*—A similar bust to last, but the deed is smaller and has no seals, also there is no tassel to the cap.

*Legend.*—JOHN HALES FOUNDED <sup>WYON</sup>, as before. Fig. 24.

*Reverse.*—From the same die as the previous piece.

*Edge-reading.*—As last.

Of the first mentioned token fifteen were struck in copper. Of the latter, seventy-two were struck in copper, and six in silver. Pye says, "There are some unfinished proofs in tin of this and the last." Edge, plain in collar.

John Nickson was a manufacturer, and a member of the firm of Nickson and Townsend. He was one of the Society of Friends and died at Leamington, June 16, 1830. His obituary notice appears in *The Gentleman's Magazine* for July of that year, from which I have taken the following details.

He was a native of Coventry, and with his partner Townsend was connected with the leather trade. On the death of his partner he joined another named Browett and entered into the cotton trade, in which for many years they carried on a flourishing business. After the death of Browett, and as the cotton trade was beginning to decline, he turned to the manufacture of trimmings and commission silk dealing. By his wife, a member of the family of Stretch of Birmingham, he had one son, who died young, and three daughters. As a colleague of Sharp he was deeply interested in antiquarian research relating to Coventry, and frequently contributed to the pages of *The Gentleman's*

*Private Tokens.*

*Magazine.* In 1761 he actively assisted the foundation of the Coventry Library. His collections were always open to the inspection of his acquaintances, and in the various vicissitudes of life he was ever esteemed as a man of unimpeachable honour and integrity.

PENNIES.

E. W. Percy, a member of the legal profession, issued three private tokens of penny size, viz. :—

*Obverse.*—Three-quarter faced bust in early seventeenth century costume ; below, in small letters, DIED 1636 AGED 85.

*Legend.*—PHILEMON HOLLAND, M.D.

*Reverse.*—A view of the interior of a building. *Exergue.*—FREE SCHOOL COVENTRY.

*Edge-reading.*—PENNY TOKEN PAYABLE BY E. W. PERCY COVENTRY x in raised letters. Fig. 25.

Of this, six were struck in silver and thirty-six in copper. There are six impressions in tin from unfinished dies ; the name on the obverse being spelt “HOLLOND” : these have a plain edge in collar.

The reverse die (see Fig. 25) was softened, and to the design was added three boys playing at marbles ; the words in the exergue, viz., FREE SCHOOL COVENTRY were removed, and the date 1801 substituted ; the subsequent hardening caused a die-flaw at the end of the date.

With the obverse die as used for the previous token and the altered reverse, six were struck, having lettered edge as last ; the reverse die then broke (Fig. 26). The original obverse die was used with a new reverse die (Fig. 26A), as follows, viz. :—

An open book, leaning against two others, which are inscribed BRITANNIA (the Ns retrograde) and CYROPÆDIA respectively. In front of the open book is a quill pen in an inkstand. The book being inscribed

With one Sole Pen  
I wrote this Book  
Made of a  
gray Goose Quill

A Pen it was  
when I it took  
A Pen I  
leave it still.

*Warwickshire.*

*Exergue*, 1801, and below a line and in minute letters I. G. H., the initials of the die-sinker, John Gregory Hancock, previously mentioned.

*Edge reading.* As last. Fifteen were struck in copper-bronzed, and three unbronzed; there are also four unfinished proofs in tin.

Dr. Philemon Holland was born in 1551 at Chelmsford; he was head master of the Coventry Free School but also practised as a physician, and afterwards at Cambridge. He translated various works besides *Xenophon's Cyropaedia* and *Camden's Britannia*. Edmund W. Percy subsequently removed to 4, Church Street, Leamington, and was appointed clerk to the magistrates; he died about the year 1840.

Mr. W. J. Davis, in his recently published work on the *Nineteenth Century Token Coinage*, records a proof before letters of the reverse of the first of this set of tokens, viz., the view of the interior of a building, struck in tin. A specimen was in a sale in 1903, and the lot fell to my bid; but the condition was such that I did not keep it.

Sir George Chetwynd, the second baronet to whom I have frequently referred, in his youth collected some tokens at the time of issue, but it was not until the summer of 1830 that the idea of perfecting his collection, so far as he was able, was entertained. In 1831 he made arrangements with Matthew Young, the coin dealer (who is previously referred to as the issuer of a private token), by which the private collection of the latter was open to him for selection.

In addition to this, the collection of John Harding of Bonehill in Staffordshire (the issuer of the Tamworth Penny) passed into his hands, and selections from many sales, as is shown by his priced catalogues, previously in the Grendon Hall Library.

In 1833 he issued a penny-size private token, bearing no statement of face value.

*Obverse*.—Portrait to right; below, in minute letters, the name of the die-sinker, B. WYON. S.

*Legend*.—SIR GEORGE CHETWYND BAR. within a raised rim.

*Reverse*.—A view of a mansion; above it, "GRENDON HALL."

*Private Tokens.*

*Exergue.*—A shield of arms, surrounded with scrollwork, and in the terminals the date 1833. The name of the die-sinker appears in minute characters on the groundwork.

*Edge-reading.*—QUOD ★ DEUS ★ VULT ★ FIET. each word being separated by a star, and at the beginning and end a goat's head, the crest of the Chetwynds. Fig. 28.

This is a very beautiful piece of work and exceedingly rare. Unfortunately the arms are incorrectly engraved. The writer of the *Bazaar* "Notes" states that it was also struck in silver.

The following letter, now in my possession, was sent by Sir George Chetwynd to Matthew Young, the coin dealer of London, some three years before the token was issued ; possibly because it was expected that, in consequence of the size of the piece, the arms alone would not be sufficient for the design of the reverse.

With Sir George Chetwynd's compliments. Does Mr. Young think the arms with which this will be sealed w<sup>o</sup>d be suitable and in all respects applicable to a token ?

No. 8, New Palace Yard.

November 18, 1830.

In 1842 Sir George issued a halfpenny-size token.

*Obverse.*—Portrait to right ; below, in small letters, the die-sinker's name HALLIDAY, and the date 1842.

*Legend.*—SIR GEORGE CHETWYND BARONET.

*Reverse.*—A shield of arms ; below, on a ribbon the motto, QUOD DEUS VULT FIET.

*Legend.*—GRENDON HALFPENNY. This is also struck in silver.

On some of the tokens there is an edge-reading in indented letters PAYABLE AT GRENDON HALL. Fig. 29.

Sir George Chetwynd's collection of coins, medals, and tokens, in compliance with a specific direction contained in his will, was sold on July 23, 1872, and the three following days. He was born July 23, 1783, was High Sheriff of Warwickshire in 1830, and died May 4, 1850.

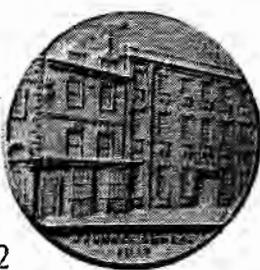
*(To be continued.)*



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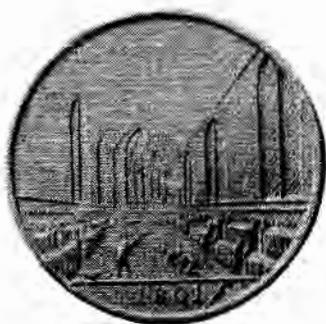
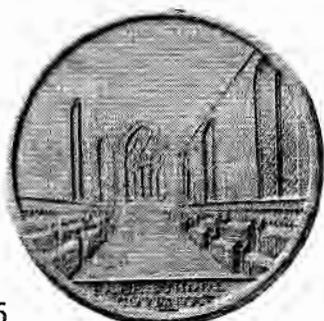
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28



PRIVATE TOKENS.

Pl. III.  
57.



## **From the Mail Coach . . .**

Dear Harold,

My answer for this issue's token jeopardy is Middlesex DH 842. I wanted to make sure I sent it to you by 7-3-00.

One change that I think would help foster interest in token jeopardy is to publish the names of all the collectors who got the answer right and not just the name of the one who wins the random drawing. To my knowledge, I've had all the answers right so far. It would be almost as rewarding to have my efforts acknowledged as it is to win the token!

My personal admiration and thanks go to the contest contributors and authors Alan Davisson and the Bobbes. They are very creative and this contest has stimulated me to do more token learning and research while arriving at the answers. I presume this was the purpose from the beginning, and it works!

Thank you for such a well edited journal, although I wish contributors would learn the difference between its (possessive) and it's (a contraction of it is).

Dale Walker Bangor, ME

## Editor's Note:

Thank you for your participation and kind comments. I hope more people will be spurred to compete next time. All entrants were correct this time. Good job Dale Walker, Pete Smith, Joel Spingarn and Wayne Hood.

## New Members

<u>Number</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>City &amp; State</u>
CTCC #352	Neil Vigor	Wells, Maine
CTCC #353	Hugh Jones	Jacksonville, FL
CTCC #354	Ernie Latter	Port Sanilac, MI
CTCC #355	James Roberts	Nevada, MO
CTCC #356	Louis Di Lauro	Miami, FL
CTCC #357	Al Boulanger	Fishers, IN
CTCC #358	John Skrhak	Dallas, TX
CTCC #359	Phillip Moore	Van Nuys, CA
CTCC #360	Matthew Schroeder	Edina, MN
CTCC #361	Paul Cosby	Forest City, PA
CTCC #363	John Burns	North Huntington, PA
CTCC #364	David Jordan	New Cumberland, PA
CTCC #365	William Chisamore	Arlington, VT
CTCC #366	Doug Robins	Ausable Forks, NY
CTCC #367	John Lorenzo	New York, NY
CTCC #368	Tom Sheehan	Edmonds, WA
CTCC #369	W. Ray Lockwood	Marion, IN
CTCC #370	Paul Moog	West Chester, PA
CTCC #371	Alain Gnaedig	Paris, France
CTCC #372	Kathy Sellers-Tapia	Columbia, SC
CTCC #373	Raymond Mitchem	Nevada, MO

## THE TOKEN EXCHANGE AND MART

**OUR RULES:** CTCC members, in good standing, are cordially invited to dispatch their articles and advertisements to the CTCC editor for publication in the JOURNAL. Articles are always needed and appreciated. Articles do not have to be camera ready, but I appreciate it when they are. Articles are always published free of charge for the benefit of the membership. Advertisements are needed and appreciated just as much. Ads up to twelve lines are **FREE!** Full-page ads are \$75.00; one half-page ads are \$37.50. Ads larger than the free twelve lines **must be camera ready.** All paid ads **must be paid for when submitted;** thus, eliminating the possibility of confusion and the need for costly, unnecessary, and time-consuming billings and follow up. The Club operates on a cash basis. Ads submitted without full payment will not be accepted or published. The content of ads and articles shall be limited to "Conder" tokens, and related numismatic literature, coins, tokens, and collectibles. Ads or articles may be either accepted or rejected at the discretion of the editor. Only members can participate in the journal or other Club activities. The Club rules are designed to be simple and few, please comply with them. The **deadline** for the December 15th, 2000 issue is November 25, 2000. Journals are issued quarterly. Your articles and ads must be sent to the editor and publisher: Harold Welch, 655 Parkwood Circle, St. Paul, MN 55127, e-mail: [tokenmann@aol.com](mailto:tokenmann@aol.com) The only requirement for membership is the payment of an annual membership fee of \$25.00 US or £16 sterling. You will be billed again after you have received four issues of the journal. The "Conder" Token Collector's Club reserves the right to accept or reject (without explanation) any application for membership. The "Conder" Token Collector's Club, reserves the right to revise these rules at any time in accordance with our by-laws. **ANNUAL DUES ARE \$25.00 US OR £16.**

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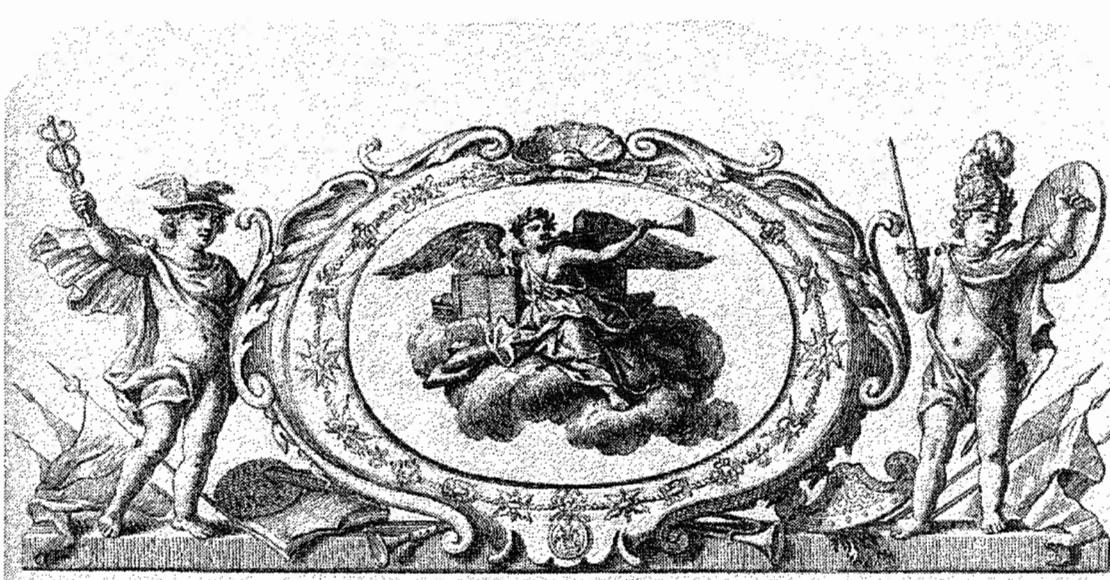
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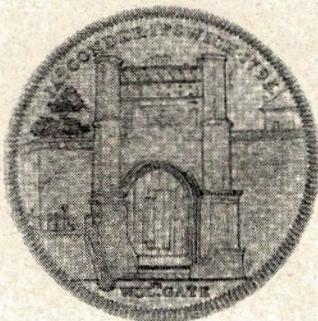


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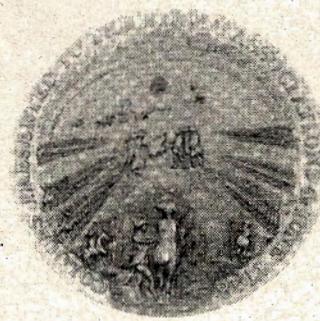
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